

THE ART OF STENOGRAPHIE,

Teaching by plaine and certaine
Rules, to the capacitie of the

meanest, and for the use of

all professions, The

way of compendious

Writing.

hrough *ccy*

Wherevnto is annexed a very easie
direction for *Steganographie*,
or, Secret Writing.

Horat. serm. lib. 1. Satyr. 4.

Si quid promittere de me

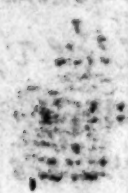
Possum aliud, verè promitto.



AT LONDON,
Printed for Cuthbert Burbie.

1602.

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The Proeme con- cerning the profite and easinesse of the Art of *Stenographie.*

BEfore the preceptes of this Art be deliuered, it shall not be amisse for the better encouragement of the Reader thervnto, to note briefly, how profitable it is for vse, and how easie to be atteyned.

Concerning the profit, there are five seuerall respectes wherein it ministreth especiall helpe and furtherance.

First, in short or compendious writing: by conteyning that in one line, which being written with letters at large, would take vp foure lines or more: in which respect it hath a profitable vse, for the writing of brieft Notes of remembrance, In-

The Art of Stenographie.

terlineations, marginall Notes, and such like.

Secondly, in speedie writing: For he that is well practized in this Art, may write *Verbatim*, as fast as a man can treateably speake: In regard whereof, it is very necessarie, for the noting of Sermons, Orations, Mootes, Reportes, Disputations, and the like.

Thirdly, in secret writing: For euen the very Characters and order, of their places taught by this Booke, doe deliver such a forme of writing, as is secret enough to all that are not acquainted with this Art: But if any be desirous to set a further locke on his Notes and Writings, he may out of those few and easie directions taught in the ende of this Booke for that purpose, be fully satisfied in the same.

Fourthly, this Booke discovereth a true and constant forme of Art, applyable not to one Language alone, but generally to all; in so much that he which hath learned it thoroughly, as it concerneth the English onely, may by the same skill, write also in Latine, French, Italian, or any other Tongue that he hath knowledge of: And there-

The Art of Stenographie.

therefore this Booke may serue for a good ground and president to him that shall attempt to set foorth the *Stenographie* of any other Language.

Fifthly, the ingenious Reader may hereby strengthen his memorie in the sure apprehension of any speech or sentence, which he would lay vp in that *Treasurie*.

And touching the easinesse of this Art, as the preceptes are all apparantly short; so the Characters deuised for the expressing of all wordes, are few in number: to wit, but 28. in all.

The Rules also are certaine, and depending in consequence of reason the one vpon the other: squared and fitted to the three lawes of Art, each principle being deliuered but once generally, and in his proper place.

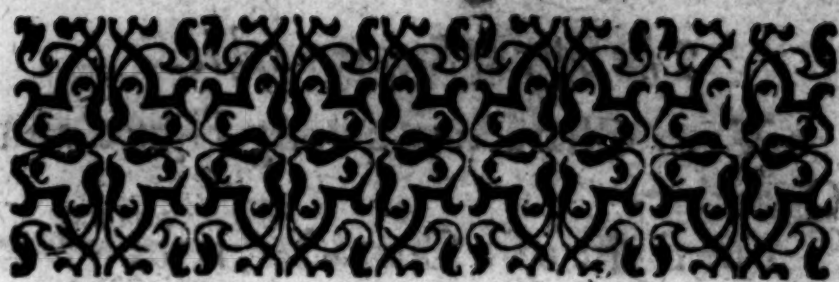
Also, by Notes vpon euery Chapter are explained such wordes and Characters vsed in the Rules or Examples, as might seeme to meaner capacities hard or doubtful.

And the whole frame of this worke is so contriued, that the memorie shall not neede to be charged with a tedious labouring

The Art of Stenographie.

ring of a multitude of Wordes and Characters by hart; but enured onely to exercise order.

Lastly, these thinges are herein performed in so plaine and direct a manner, as will enable any of indifferent iudgement, vpon once reading ouer these few Rules with good aduise, to vndertake foorthwith the forme of Writing by them prescribed, wherein he shall quickly attaine great readinesse, if he but practise it in his ordinarie businesse, as occasion serueth, and thereby keepe it without all danger of loosing it: But if through many yeeres discontinuance, the methode hereof should be cleane forgotten, yet two or three howers labour bestowed in perusing once more this short Booke, will sufficiently awaken his remembrance, and put his hand againe in true motion to write according to the preceptes of this Art.



THE ART OF STENOGRAPHIE.

The first Booke.

Chap. i. Of great Characters.



Stenographic^(a)
is the Art of com-
pendious Writing.

It consisteth of
two parts: the abre-
uiation of a word,
and the abreuiation
of a sentence. ^(b)

A worde is abreuiaed, when it is ex-
pressed by a short Character, ^(c) agreeable
vnto it.

A Character is a lineall ^(d) note of any
thing, ^(e) as, the Characters a b c d e f, are
lineall ^(f) notes ^(g) of letters, 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. of
number, ♄ ♃ ♀ of Planets.

A 4.

Vnto

The Art of Stenographie.

Vnto Characters belong Figure and Quantitie.

The figure of a Character, is the forme whereby it is distinguished from all other: as, the Figure of foure is 4, the Figure of *Saturne* is *h*.

The quantitie of a Character is measured by two straight Lines parallel (*b*) thwart (*i*) expressed or vnderstood. (*k*)

A Character is of quantitie, great, or small.

A great Character is Interlineall, or Transcendent, (*l*)

An Interlineall occupieth so much space as is the distance betweene the lines.

An Interlineall is either Contingent or Flat (*m*)

A Contingent equalleth the distance betweene the lines in height. Of which sort are these among the Characters of Letters, (*n*) *a c e i m n o r s u w z*.

A flatte, equalleth the distaunce betweene the lines in the length: as, — which is the note of Vnion. (*o*)

A Transcendent, is a great Character, which extendeth it selfe further then the distance betweene the lines: And it passeth
feth

The Art of Stenographie.

passeth the bound of one line onely, or of both.

Of one line onely, either the vpper, or the lower line.

The vpper line: as, b d k l t.

The lower line: as, g p q y.

Of both: as

f g p

Notes vpon the first Chapter.

(a) Stenographic, signifieth a straightned or compendious Writing, by which name I call this Art, because all the preceptes thereof are directed therevnto: although it hath other profitable vses, as is before declared in the Proëme of this Booke.

(b) The Rules belonging to these two partes are seuerally deliuered in two Bookes. Those which concerne the abreuiation of a Word in the former, those which concerne the abreuiation of a Sentence in the later.

(c) Character signifieth a Marke, Note, Impression, Figure; written, engraue, stamp, or howsoever else made.

(d) All Characters are lineall, because they consist of lines continued: For euen the smallest tittle made with the Penne, hath his circumference, and consisteth of lines.

(e) That is to say, of any word, letter, number, name, clause, sentence, or whatsoeuer else.

(f) They are called Lineall notes of Letters, because

The Art of Stenographie.

cause there are some notes of Letters, which are not Lineall, described by signes, not by draught of Pen: As, if a Towne strongly besieged be in great extremitie for want of necessaries, and can not signifie the same to their friendes by any Messenger, all passages being kept by the Enemy, they may easily expresse their wantes to their friendes two myles off or more, even in the darkest nyght (so that they also be acquainted with the order) in this manner. He which is to giue knowledge concerning the estate of the Towne, is to haue the matter whereof he is to giue intelligence written before him in as few wordes as may be: And euery letter written before him, he shall expresse in order by the lyfing vp of one, two, or three Torchcs lighted, in this wise. Let the Alphabet be deuided into three partes, each part conteyning 7. Letters a peece: of which the first 7. a b c d e f g, are to be expressed by the lyfing vp of one Torch onely, once for A, twice for B, thrice for C, foure times for D, fiue times for E, sixe times for F, seuen times for G. The second 7. which are, h i k l m n o, are to be expressed by the lifting vp of two Torchcs; once for H, twice for I, thrice for K, foure times for L, &c. The thirde 7. to wit, p q r s t v w, are to be expressed by the lifting vp of three Torchcs; once for P, twice for Q, thrice for R, &c. And by this meanes may any thing be signified in the night season, by lifting vp of Torchcs; and in the day time, by holding vp of Hattes, or such like; or neere at hand, by the Fingers. Concerning this Stratagem writeth WHITSHORNE in his Fireworks; and BAPTISTA PORTA de furt. lit. notis. Letters also may be signified by tolling Bells, by

The Art of Stenographie.

shooting of Gunnes : or neere at hand, by any Instrument of musique.

(g) They are called Notes of letters rather then Letters, because euery Letter is perfect in it selfe by it proper sound, without respect of Character: For whereas Letters are ordinarily knowne three wayes; by the name whereby they are called, by the Character whereby they are written, and by the sound whereby they are pronounced: Of these three, the sound or pronounciation is most essentiall to the letter. Therefore said PRISCIAN, *Propter pronuntiati-onem & figure & nomina literarum facta sunt*: And hence it is, that the sound of a letter continueth the same in diuers languages, though it varie in name and Character; as the fourth Letter of the Alphabet is in the Hebrew called *Daleth*, and written thus *ד*: In the Greeke called *Delta*, and written thus *Δ*: In the Latin called *Dee*, & written thus *d*: diuers names, and diuers Characters, but one letter; because pronounced with one sound.

(b) Parallell lines are those, which are euery where of like distance one from another, as these are.

(i) Thwart, that is, lying crosse in respect of vs: For we are to write betweene these lines, from the left hand towards the right, according to the manner of writing vsed among vs, and not directly downewarde from the toppe to the bottome of the leafe (as the inhabitantes of CHINA are reported to doe. *Pet. Math.*) for these reasons. First, because it is easier for the Arme, which is lesse in motion when we write sideward, then when we write downeward. Secondly, because it lesse offendeth the eye, which
with

The Art of Stenographie.

with a glaunce readeth that which is written or printed crosse the leafe; but is wearied by often moouing vp and downe, to write or read from the top to the bottome of the leafe. Thirdly, for that writing side-ward is more speedily performed, by reason that more time is spent (though it be not marked) in moouing the arme to write downward, then side-ward. Fourthly, by this meanes the Characters will be more seemely, and proportionable one to another, being collaterally fitted and limited, in due measure by the lines. Lastly, this order of writing sideward, is more familiar vnto vs, then the other.

(k) That is, whether the lines be Mathematicall and imaginatiue onely, or naturall and drawne with the penne.

(l) Interlineall, signifieth that which is contained betweene the lines. Transcendent, is that which passeth the boundes limited.

(m) Contingent, heere signifieth that which toucheth: and this name is given to Characters equalling the distance betweene the lines in height; because they touch the line onely at head and foote. And in such sence also is the worde Contingent vsed in Geometrie.

(n) By this diuision of the Letters (which are heere set as examples to these Rules of great Characters) it is manifest, that the chiefe grace of writing standeth in the equall and euen proportionating of the interlineall Letters with the interlineall part of each Transcendent letter. And therefore, the speciall thing which good Schoole-maisters ayme at in teaching to write, is to make their Schollers know, which Letters are to be written wholly betweene the

The Art of Stenographie.

the lines; and of the Transcendent letters, which is the interlineall part, and how to be fitted to the rest.

(o)—Is a Note placed between two wordes, signifying them to be vnited and knit into one: For which cause, it is called the note of Vnion: as, faire-seeming beautie, hard-harted enuie, selfe-tormenting care.

Of small Characters. Chap. 2.

A Small Character, occupieth lesse space then the distance betweene the lines, and is placed at some part of a great Character.

A small Character is called, in respect of the place where it standeth, a *Metaphthonge* or an *Aphthonge*. (a)

A *Metaphthonge* standeth in the place of a Vowell.

The places of Vowels about Characters Contingent and Transcendent, are disposed thus.

The

The Art of Stenographie.

A Disiunct is a small Character disioyned from a great: as,

Notes upon the second Chapter.

(a) **Metaphthonge**, signifieth either with a Vowel or after a Vowell: in both which significations, the worde doth fitly agree to small Characters standing in the place of Vowels, because they do then consignific a Vowell going before them. **Aphthonge**, signifieth Without a Vowell: by which name small Characters are styled, that haue no Vowell coming before them in that place wherein they stand.

(b) So that all small Characters standing in the place of the Vowels, *a e i o u*, are called **Metaphthonges**: standing in the sixt place, they are called **Aphthonges**.

Of

The Art of Stenographie.

CHAP. 3.

Of Particles un-
changeable.

AND so much
concernyng
the generall
accidents of Cha-
racters : (a) I will
now descende into
a more particular
Narration of their
vse in abreuiation
of wordes.

The Abreuia-
tion of wordes by
Characters, consi-
steth in two thiugs:
The Abreuiation
of the partes of a
word, & the abre-
uiation of a whole
word.

The partes of a
word, are letter &
syllable. (b)

A

1	2	3
^	Aa.	
o	Bb.	
+	Dd.	
<	Ee.	
L	Ff. Ph.	
+	Gg. in good: O:	
+	Hh.	
+	Ii. Vowell.	
+	Jj. Consonant. g	
r	Kk, c, q.	
o	Ll.	
v	Mm.	
\	Nn.	
(Oo.	
/	Pp.	
u	Qq.	
-	Rr.	
l	Ss, c, t.	
c	T. in tyme.	
^	Uu. Vowell.	
v	Vv. Consonant.	
)	Ww.	
x	Xx.	
y	Yy.	
z	Zz.	
x	Ch, in choice.	

+ Cl. } Willit Stenography:
S. St.

The Art of Stenographic.

A Letter (c) is abreuviated by taking a part thereof for the whole. And the Letters so abreuviated, are called Particles. (d)

Of Particles, some are vnchangeable, some changeable.

An vnchangeable Particle is, whose sound is alwayes alike.

And those are they, conteyned in the former Table : which consisteth of three columnes. The first sheweth which are the vnchangable Particles. The second the Letters (e) whereof they are part. The third, sheweth what is their sound : where it is to be noted, that 7 the Consonant and g, being sounded as they are in these wordes (Iudge, gentle,) are to be expressed by the particle > K, C, and Q, being sounded as they are in these wordes (can, keepe, logique,) are to be expressed by r s, c, t, being sounded as they are in these Wordes (his, face, nation) are to be written by l Also, the Particle 1 is euer sounded as g, in these wordes (good, graunt,) c as t, in these wordes (tyme trieth trueth,) X as ch, in these wordes (choice, chaunge:) The founde of all the rest is manifest by the Table.

ph. to be writte by the narrator of f: as phisio. **Icc** **ct** **koi** **ctod** **ctod** being sounded as they are in these wordes; action, gaules, tribes, efforts:

The Art of Stenographie.

Of these Particles written at large, (g) I is a Transcendent above the vpper line—
⌣ ⌣ are Flattes : All the rest are Contingentes.

Notes vpon the third Chapter.

(a) As well illiterall as litterall: For the two former Chapters concerne the common affections of both sortes of Characters.

(b) Ram. Gram. Lat. lib. pri. cap. tertio.

(c) A Letter is heere considered, not as it is pronounced by the sounde, but as it is written by his Character.

(d) Particle, signifieth a small part or portion of any thing: and in this Booke, that word for distinction sake, is appropriate to letters abreuiated.

(e) Note that in this Table, > and 7 are referred as partes to the Hebrew letters *Daleth* and *Jod*: O U / x to the Greeke letters *Beta*, *My*, *pi*, *chi*: and all the rest to our vsuall letters. And they are thus referred, that they may be the better conteyned in memorie.

(f) C In the English tongue, is noted to haue the sound of two letters K, and S. When it is sounded as K, it is referred to K: When it is sounded as S, it is to be referred to S, and therefore hath heere no proper Particle.

(g) That is, extended to the boundes of great Characters,

The Art of Stenographie.

Of changeable Particles. Chap. 4.

A Changeable Particle, is a smal Character whose sounde varieth. And of them there are two : to wit, o, and • (a)

o. Signifieth sometime H, sometime th. (b) It signifieth h, when it is affixed in the Aphthonge place of (e or) as b

6 ? Otherwise it signifieth th: as, ʌ p

• Called a Tittle, is vsed either single, or dubble.

When it is single, it noteth a Vowell: to wit, that Vowell in whose place it standeth. So it signifieth a in the place of a, e in the place of e, i in the place of i, o in the place of o, u in the place of u, as : in ʌ it standeth for a, in ʅ it standeth for e, in ʃ it standeth for i, &c.

A Tittle dubbled, signifieth the plurall number, when they are placed in this order (..) at the head of a Character, as : hypocrites. ʃ

The Art of Stenographie.

Notes upon the fourth Chapter.

(a) O, May be referred to *o*, as a part thereof. A little may indifferently be referred to any Vowel, as the smallest part thereof.

(b) The reason of the Rule is this. Aspirable letters, that is, such as are capable of H, to be ioyned with them immediately in the same Syllable, are either Vowels or Consonantes. The Vowels are all aspirable, and haue their Aspiration alwayes going before them, as : hand, heere, hill, hope, humble : saung in these Interiections Ah, Oh : In which two, the Aspiration following is neglected by a Rule Chap 6. Of the Consonantes 7. onely are aspirable which are these, C, G, P, R, S, T, W : and these haue their Aspiration following them, as . Chaffe, Ghoste, Phisicke, Rhewme. Short, Thinke, When. Of these C aspirated, hath his proper Character X. Gh and Rh, neglect their aspirations by a Rule Chapt 6. Ph, is contracted into F : So that onely S, T, and, W, neede to haue H thus exprest.

Of

The Art of Stenographie.

Of Vowels neglected. Chap. 5.

ANd thus much concerning the abreu-
uiation of Letters : the abreuuiation
of a Syllable followeth. (a)

A Syllable is abreuuiated in re-
guarde either of the sounde whereby it is
pronounced, or of the Character where-
with it is written.

In reguarde of the sounde, either by
omission or contraction of some part
thereof.

A Syllable abreuuiated by omission of
some part thereof, hath that part omitted,
either neglected, or vnderstood.

The part of a Syllable neglected, is Vo-
well or Consonant.

A Vowell is neglected : First, when it
serueth onely to lengthen the sounde of
a Vowell next before going : Immedi-
ately, as : *espie*. Or, mediately, (b) as:
Oates, more,

The Art of Stenographic.

Secondly, when more Vowels are sounded together in one Syllable, as in a Diphthonge or a Triphthonge.

A Diphthonge is a sound of two Vowels in one Syllable : and of them there are twentic, that is to say,

ai, raine.	ee, thee.	ew, few.	oy, annoy.
ay, may.	ei, either.	ie, chiefe.	oo, good.
au, laude	ey, obey.	oa, load.	ou, bound.
aw, saw.	eo, icopard.	oe, phcenix.	ow, low.
ea, heate	eu, leude.	oi, hoist.	ui, suite.

A triphthonge is a sound of three Vowels in one syllable : And of them there are five, to wit,

aoi, Gaoill. eaw, Deaw. iew, View.
eau, Beautie. ieu, Lieu.

Euery of these afore said Polyphthonges is to be expressed by that onely Vowel, which is most sounded in it, as,

ai, ay, au, aw, aoi. ea, ee, eo, oe. ie, ei, ey. oa, oi, oy, ou, ow. eu, ew, eaw, eau, ieu, iew, ui.	{ are to be ex- pressed by	{ A E I O V	Except their other Vowell be most sounded, which very seldome falleth out, as : in these words, heart, youth
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Note

The Art of Stenographie.

Notes upon the fifth Chapter.

(a) A Syllable is heere handled as it is properly so called, namely as consisting of more letters then one: for the Vowels pronounced alone, are improperly called Syllabels, because the word Syllable signifieth a taking together, to wit, of more letters into one sound.

(b) That is, a Consonant comming betweene.

(c) Phthongos in Greeke, signifieth a Vowell. Diphthongos, two Vowels. Triphthongos, three Vowels in one Syllable.

Of Consonantes neglected. Chap. 6.

A Consonant is neglected: first, when it commeth before an other Consonant of the same sounde, (a) as: all, assure, ascend, acquit, follow, acknowledge. *abbot: ruffe*

Secondly, when it is added to another Consonant to thicken the sound thereof. Such are these in these wordes, and the like.

B

A

The Art of Stenographie.

Build, ro+to B, Chamblet, debt, lambe. *subtle*
Stall C, Annoyncted. *arquite, asquid, slaudz: saint*
D, Iudge. *bridge, rudlet, adioyne*
Stall G, Raigne, gibble. *strong, lough*
H: L, Realme, balme. *Reptons, ifoalto*
P, Dampson, Plalne, exempt, accompt.
Pn, Solempne. *exempt, Musumy, pfallon*
Stall: Dampson S: T, Wretch. *Mortgage, tallot, rent*
right: fough W, The liquid, (b) build, question. *plaguit*
Currough Thirdly, when the sound therof is drow-
ned, as in these, and such like.
qu: taliquo C, Sclaunder, excell, victuall.
rh: mis D, Rundlet, kindled, adiourne.
lf: Ruffus G, Strength, yonglinges.
L, Salmon.
N, Damne.
P, Vpbrayd, Cupboard.
T, Mortgage. Th, Rythme.

Fourthly, Aspirations are neglected, (c)
Viz. First, light Aspirations, which are
H. W. Y. and that either when they af-
fect a Vowell in the middle of a word; as:
Vehement, Abhorre, Bulwarke, Beyonde.

Or, when the letter which they affect,
hath his sounde nothing chaunged by the
Aspiration: as; Ghost, Christopher, Rhe-
torique, Arthur, Thomas, Wreake, Be-
wray,

The Art of Stenographie.

wray, Youth, You, Humble, Husher.

Secondly, a thicke Aspiration, either gh, when it followeth a Vowel in the same Syllable : as; Though, Night, Burrough.

Or, H alone in these Interiections (d) Ah, Oh.

Notes upon the 6. Chapter.

(a) So in the word (Ascende) S and C, are of the same sounde, though different letters: As on the other side, in the word (Suggestion) gg, in the middle, are the same letter, though different in sounde: and therefore these wordes are vied in the precept *Consonantes of the same sounde*, not *Consonantes of the same letter*.

(b) When in ui, the sounde of u, is more heard then i. ui is a Diphthong, as in these wordes; Quite, fruite. But when the sound of i is chiefest, u is a Liquid, as in the wordes; Build, guile.

(c) There are in the English tongue 4. Aspirations, H, W, Y, Gh : which yet are numbred among the *Consonantes*, *quia consonant, hoc est, cum vocabulis sonant* : for euen W and Y, are in nature Aspirations, though abusiue written in Diphthongs for i and u.

(d) For in these wordes, H, hath the strength of a thicke Aspiration, as if they were thus written, Agh, Ogh.

Of

The Art of Stenographie.

Of Vowels vnderstood. Chap. 7.

THe part of a Syllable omitted, yet vnderstoode, is a Vowell: to wit,
First, E before X in the beginning of a word, (a) as: xchange, xtreeme, for exchange, extreeme.

Secondly, all middle and finall Vowels. For these are vnderstood by the Metaphthonges standing in their place, (b) as: in & the Metaphthonge *u* affixed to *C* in the place of *I*, sheweth the Vowell *I* to go before it: In *-i* the disiunct Metaphthonge (*·*) signifieth the Vowell *O*, in whole place it standeth.

Notes vpon the seauenth Chapter.

(a) E before X, omitted in the beginning of a word, may well be vnderstood, both because no English word beginneth with X, as also for that E being remooued, X cannot so fully be pronounced without the sounde of E short vnderheard before it: as in the former examples, xchange, xtreeme, being pronounced, the sound of E short, is heard before them.

(b) For Metaphthonges do alwayes consignifie the same Vowell to goe before them in the place whereof they stand. Chapt. 10. and 11.

Of

The Art of Stenographie.

Of Letters Contracted. Chap. 8.

SO much concerning the abreuiation of a Syllable, by omitting some part thereof.

A Syllable is abreuiated by contraction, when the sound of two, or more Letters is contracted into one: as in these wordes following, and the like. (a)

ao	} in {	Sabaoth	} is con- tracted into {	O.
ia		Triacle		E.
hi		Hierome		I, the consonant
cc		Accesse		X.
ct		Fiction		X.
ckes		Trickes		X.
ph		phantasie		F.
que		Antique		C, or Q.

Notes upon the 8. Chapter.

(a) In this Art, not the Orthographie, but the sound of the word is respected. And for such contraction of Letters by the sound, we haue the president of Antiquitie to warrant it. First in the time of the Troian warre Palamedes added 4. Letters

The Art of Stenographie.

to the Greeke Alphabet $\theta\phi\chi\xi$ which are made of double soundes, viz. θ , ϕ , χ : and ξ of ψ , γ , and χ s. And after him, *Simonides* taking the like libertie, added other 4. Characters of Letters contracted in like maner, viz. τ for ψ s and δ s: ϵ for $\epsilon\epsilon$: \downarrow for β s, ψ s, ϕ s: and \circ for oo .

Suetonius also writeth, that *Augustus Caesar* added X and Z , to the number of Latine letters: Z , for ψ s, which is worne out of vse: and X for C s, which is still in vse. So, for *Alexander* (so written before *Augustus* time) we write *Alexander*: for *Ecsamen*, *Examen*.

Of the abreuiation of affixed Particles. *Chap. 9.*

THus much for the abreuiation of a Syllable, in reguarde of the sounde thereof: Now, how a Syllable is abreuiated, in respect of his Character.

A Syllable is abreuiated in respect of the Character wherewith it is written, when the small Particle may be conveniently vnderstood by some part thereof affixed to the great, or to such a small Particle

The Art of Stenographie.

ticle as is vnto it in nature of a great.

Affixed to a great, as, < consisting of < and v : 3 consisting of 3 and 7 (a)

Affixed to such a small Particle, as is vnto it in nature of a great, (b) as, ^, consisting of ^ — and 7

Notes vpon the .9. Chapter.

(a) This kind of abreuiation, we finde to be vsed both in Greeke and Latin, and other languages: as, œ, æ, fl.

Heere for a plaine direction how euery small Particle is to be affixed to a great in his due place, as any man diligently obseruing these Rules, may frame vnto himselfe a Table, which in a short view may readily declare the same: So there is a very perfect Table already drawne to that purpose, where vnto the Printer can direct him, that is desirous thereof, for his ease and satisfaction.

(b) For a small Particle, as it is the subiect where vnto another small Particle is affixed, hath the respect of a great Character, being compared vnto it: as in the examples propounded. ^ is a great Particle, in respect of — affixed to it, and — is as a great Particle in respect of 7 affixed to it,

Of

The Art of Stenographie.

Of Wordes of one Syllable. Chap. 10.

HAuing declared how the partes of a word are abreuited, it remaineth to shew the abreuiation of a whole word.

A word abreuited, is expressed by a note either Homogeneall, or Heterogeneall, *(a)*

A note Homogeneall, is that which is written by one or more Characters of one kinde, *(b)* and it is either Literall or Illiterall.

A Literall, is a note expressed by literall Character, *(c)* and it is either Integrall or Defectiue.

An Integrall, is a note expressing by particles all the needfull *(d)* letters of a word; and the first letter by a great Particle.

How Wordes are to be written by Integrals, let vs now consider.

A Word, consisteth either of one Syllable, or of more Syllables then one.

The Art of Stenographie.

A Word of one Syllable, beginneth either with a Vowell, or with a Consonant,

1 If it begin with a Vowell, the Consonant or Consonants following, are to be placed in their order (e) by Aphthonge affix. as: are, arme, armes. 1. regula

2 If it be a Consonant, marke whether the Syllable doth ende in a Vowell or in a Consonant. 2. 109

3 If it ende in a Vowell, the Vowell is to be expressed by a Tittle standing in the place thereof. And if any Consonant or

Consonants come betweene, they are to be expressed in their order by Aphthonge

Affix. as: doe, trew, through. 3
ma: mē; mī; mo; mu; god; trit; plea; through;

4 If it ende in a Consonant, the Consonant is to be expressed by his small particle affixed in the place of the Vowell going before it: And if there be any more Consonantes in the Syllable, they are to be placed in their order, (f) as: Bad, light, with, chaunge, brought. 4

wordes of one syllable ending in a diphthong will have that diphthong expressed by a tittle.

Notes upon the 10. Chapter.

in the place of a vowel which is most soundly

their: *v: as Fee. dag. Soano. Sidu; Sda. vido;*
 (a) Homogeneall signifieth, of the same kinde or sort: Heterogeneall, of an other kinde or sort.

(b) As when it is written onely by Particle, or by

The Art of Stenographie.

by an ordinarie Letter, or by an Illiterall.

(c) Whether it be an ordinarie Letter, or a Particle: For the Characters of both these sortes are literall.

(d) What are the needfull Letters of every word, sufficiently appeareth by the abreuiation of Syllables before touched in this Booke.

(e) That is, the Particle of every Letter must be affixed in the Aphthonge place of the Particle of that letter which goeth next before it: as in the word Armes, r is affixed to a in the Aphthonge place thereof: m is affixed to r in Aphthonge place of r: and s to m in the Aphthonge place of m.

(f) That is, those which goe before the Vowel, are to be affixed orderly in the Aphthonge place, and those which come after the Vowell orderly in the Metaphthonge place.

Of wordes of more Syllables.

Chapt. II.

WHen we write a worde of more Syllables, we must consider the improper partes thereof. (a)

An improper part of a word of more Syllables, is either Primarie or Secundarie.

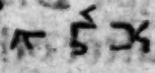
The Primarie part, conteyneth the letter or letters comming before the seconde Vowel

The Art of Stenographie.

Vowell; as; in *Id*, the primarie part is *I*: in *Ida*, *Id*: in *Abroad*, *Abr*: in *Favour*, *Fau*.

The secundarie part contayneth the second Vowell with the Letter or Letters following, if there be any: as; in *Chio*, the secundarie part is *o*: in *Occidente*, the secundarie part is *ideste*: in *Calumniation*, *umniation*.

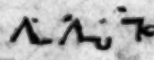
Heere note, that two Vowels comming togirher, not in the beginning of the word, are to be expresse'd with their Consonant or Consonants, if any follow, as if they were but one Syllable; to wit, the Particle of the later affixed with his Consonant or Consonants, if there be any, in the place of the former Vowell:

as, *Rhea*, *Chloë*, *Lewes*. 

The primarie part of a Word is to be expresse'd as a Word of one syllable. (b)

The Secundarie part, consisteth either onely of a Vowell, or of more Letters.

If it consist of a Vowell only, that Vowell is to be expresse'd by a Tittle standing in the place thereof:

as; *Arrave*, *Armie*, *Duerie*. 

If it consist of more letters, it may be written more wayes then one: (c) to wit,

C.

by

The Art of Stenographie.

by some, or all of these foure wayes following.

First, by Metaphthonge, referred onely to the great Particle (d) affixed onely, as in these, *Abridge*, *Accorde*, *Asia*, *Eoa*. *MEAN*

Affixed and disioyned: as, *Oblouie*, *Eolia*, *Barren*. *QZON*

Secondly, by Metaphthonge affixed to a small Particle: which small Particle respecteth the great, either as an affix as; *Arthur*, *Daughter*, *Currente*. *AEAF*

Or, as a Disiunct, as; *Seperate*, *Glorious*. *AI*

Thirdly, by Disiunctes, whose Vowels come each after other according to the order of the Alphabet, as; *Lion*, *Glorious*, *Superior*, *Clio*, *Paradise*. *QZIFIZ*

Fourthly, by collaterall (e) great Particles affixed or accompanied with disiunctes as if they were seuerall Wordes, yet ioyned closer together then seuerall Wordes: as; *Lionesse*, *Perturbation*, *Anthropophagite*. *QZAEF* (f)

Notes

The Art of Stenographie.

Notes upon the 11. Chapter.

(a) These are called the Improper partes of a Word: as for the Proper partes of a Word, they are Letter and Syllable. Chapt. 3.

(b) That is, according to the Rules deliuered in Chapter next before going.

(c) As the word *Lionesse*, which may be written 12. seuerall wayes by the Rules of this Booke,
Viz. ⚡⚡ ⚡⚡ ⚡⚡ ⚡⚡ ⚡⚡ ⚡⚡ ⚡⚡ ⚡⚡ ⚡⚡ ⚡⚡ ⚡⚡

But in this, and all other Wordes which is the playnest and easiest way to write them, may better be learned by practise, then precept.

(d) The Disiunctes mentioned in the third Rule, are Metaphthonges, referred to the great Particle: but not onely vnto it, for they are also referred to the Vowell of the Disiunct next going before.

(e) Collaterall, that is, placed side by side: as in our visuall wryting one Letter is placed by the side of another in due proportion.

(f) So that by the Rules of these two last Chapters, is declared how any Word whatsoeuer, may be fully written. And though to place Disiunctes about great Characters in wordes of many Syllables, might seeme to breede confusion; yet therein will appeare no trouble at all: for, we write Hebrew wordes with small Characters, and Prickes aboue, beneath, on the side, or within the Letters; which yet are not thought to bring confusion, but great helpe to the Reader: But if any inconuenience should arise thereof, it may easily be redressed by the fourth Rule of this Chapter.

The Art of Stenographie.

Of the first part of Defectives.

Chapt. 12.

IT hath been declared how all Wordes may be expressed by Integrall notes: Let vs now see how some Wordes may be expressed by Defectives.

A Defective, is a Literall note of a word, wanting one or more of the needfull Letters thereof.

Of Defectives there are foure sortes.

The first, is of them which note so much of a word, as is sufficient to distinguish it from all other wordes: as, (a) (b)

First, *Baptisme*, *Apothecarie*, *Nothing*, *Whither*. *h r r ?*

Secondly, *Augustine*, *Pionie*, *Brewer*, *Gouernour*. *N x r r r*

Notes

The Art of Stenographie.

Notes upon the 12. Chapter.

(a) The first sort of Defectiues, includeth as well all Wordes, hauing a peculiar beginning by themselves (such as are the former three, and many more, which practise will discouer) as also them, which want some Letters, betweene the first and the last: such as are the other foure, and the like.

(b) These kindes of abridgement, are both of them often vſed by Notaries: as; *Mnu' Manuceperunt. Vis. Franc. pleg. Visus franci p'egy. ce in miā. esse in misericordia. Cur Scy. Curia Scaccary. firmit. firmiter. heret. haberet. Absq; disparag. absque disparagatione.* Such is also the abridgement of our Sauiours name vſed formerly by the Greekes: For in steed of *Ιησους χριστος* they wrote *IHS XPS* wherein it is to be noted, that *HXP*. are not Latine letters (as some suppose) but the Greeke letters *Eta, Chi, Rho*. The mistaking whereof, caused that errour of writing *IHS*, for *Isus*: *XP*, for *CHRIST*: *Xpofer*, for *Christopher*: *Xpian*, for *Christian*, and such like.

C 3.

of

The Art of Stenographie.

Of the second sort of Defectives.

Chapt. 13.

THe second sort of Defectives, is of them which expresse the first or last syllable of a word, by a single disjunct Aphthonge, placed either Regularly, or Irregularly.

Regularly, (a) And then they note the last syllable, either by the first letter thereof: As in wordes of these terminations following.

And, as, Command.	Olde, as, Harolde.
By, as, Whereby.	Parte, as, Depart.
Call, as, Tragicall.	Ringe, as, Alluringe.
Dome, as, Wisedome.	So, as, Allo.
El, as, Bowels.	To, as, Hitherto.
Full, as, Sinfull.	Vert, as, Peruerre.
Ger, as, Longer.	Vse, as, misuse.
Iect, as, Obiect.	Ward, as, Froward.
Lesse, as, Friendlesse	The, as, Lethe.
Man, as, Workman.	It, as, Vnit.
Nesse, as, Bouldnesse.	If, as, Plaintiffe.

Or by the last Letter thereof, as in words of these terminations following.

Lique,

The Art of Stenographie.

Lique,	}	as,	Catholique.
Lic,			Vainelic.
Ith,			Cherish.
Az,			Paraz.

Aphthongs placed Irregularlie, that is, vnder the great Particle of the letter following at the left side thereof, note the first Syllable, (b) by the first Letter : As first, in words beginning with Re. as, Resigne. Secondly, in wordes beginning with any of these Syllables following.

Em,	as,	Emperour.	}	In which syllables the first letter be- ing a Vowell is to be expressed by a tittle.(c)
Im,	as,	Impure.		
En,	as,	Enioy.		
In,	as,	Indicte.		
Vn,	as,	Vnneath.		

Il Ir	}	before	}	L,	as,	Illumine.	}
				R,	as,	Irreuerend	

But in flat Characters, (d) the place for Aphthonges beginning the word is at the left side : and for Aphthonges ending the word at the right side thereof, as,

—v Require.

—x Enriched.

Notes vpon the. 13. Chapter.

(a) That is, in the Aphthonge place.

(b) This is an exception against the First Rule of

The Art of Stenographie.

the 11. Chapter, which requireth that the first letter of a word should be expressed by a great Particle. Where note, that onely the Particle—and are to be vsed for first Syllables, because they take vp no roome vnder the great Character, as other Particles would, if they were vsed.

(c) Which is an indetenite Character of a vowel.

(d) The reason of this exception, is because in flate Characters, the place of E is beneath at the left side, Chapt. 2. and the place for Notes of Distinction, is beneath at the right side. Chapt. 3. of the second Booke,

Of the third sort of Defectiues.

Chapt. 14.

THe thirde sort of Defectiues, is of them which expresse a word by the first Letter onely. (a) To wit, either by a Particle, or an ordinarie Letter.

By a Particle, so are these Wordes expressed.

But. For. Iesus. Not. Quest. That. Xcepte.
Come. God. Let. Of. Rich. Rent. Yet.
Dis. He. Make. Pro. Sub. Which Christ.

A word noted by an ordinarie Letter, is noted either by a small Letter, or by a Capitall.

By

The Art of Stenographie.

By a small letter either Romaine or Secretarie.

Words written by small Romaine letters, are these.

Againe.	euer.	interre.	neuer.	reguard.	vnto.
because.	father.	kneele.	ouer.	such.	would.
cauie.	gospell.	lente.	pouertie.	traunce.	xtreeme
doctrine	hypocrite	much.	quene.	vengeance.	yeere.

Wordes written by small Secretarie letters, are these.

Among.	earth.	kinde.	other	serue.	upon.
before.	friende.	Lord.	part.	se'fe.	wicked.
can.	great.	mercy.	quaint.	therefore.	xperience.
declare	Heretiq;	name.	repent.	ve se.	young.

Wordes written by Capitall letters, are written either by Romaine Capitals, or by Secretarie.

By Romaine Capitalles, Solitarie, or Combined.

Solitarie: as, A. Apostle, D. Deuteronomie, H. Hebrewes, K. Kings, L. Lamentations, Marke, Numbers, Proverbs, Reuelation. (b)

Romane Capitals combined, signifie two names or wordes in one: as, **H** Hermes Trismegistus. (c) **E** Councell of Constance. **P** Acte of Parliament.

Wordes written by Secretarie Capitals: as, E. Euangelist, P. Prophet. (d)

Notes

The Art of Stenographie.

Notes upon the. 14. Chapter.

(a) The writing of the first letter for the whole worde, is a very auncient kind of abreuiation: For before the time of *Iustinian* the Emperour, the Notaries and Registers of the Law were wont for more speed in wryting, oft times to write onely the first letter for a worde: as, *L. P. Latini Prisci. L. I. Lex Iuliz. D. A.C. De adulteriis coërcendis. C.E.C. Coloni eius Colmie. V.B. 4 Viri boni arbitrati. Q.R.F.E.V. Quod recte factum esse videbitur. &c. Valer. Probus de Romanorum notis.* These Abreuiations were called *Sig'a*, (*quasi sint per Syncopen pro Singula, ut veteres viglas pro virgulis dixisse feruntur. Instit. lib.1.*) And as they vsed them, it bred no little confusion, because they vsed the same letter for many words: as; *A* for *Aulus, ager, aut, annus, alius, aio, &c.* And therefore many by craftinesse of witte, interpreted the letters contrary to the meaning of the Law, thereby abusing the simple and ignoraunt: Which abuse, *Iustinian* willing to reforme, commaunded from thence forward vnder a penaltie, that none should vse those Abreuiations. Such Abreuiatures also of a letter for a word haue been and are vied in monuments, noting names and titles, in computati-
ons and accomptes, and such like affayres. So we reade that *Alex* finding in a monument of Stone these Greeke letters *α ε ς θ χ* interpreted the Greeke wordes by their first letters in this signification: *Go forward, foure paces, digge, thou shalt finde a treasure of golde: Alex* did so, and found a Poure
of

The Art of Stenographie.

of Gold. So when *Leo* the tenth was created *Pope*, one set vp this Libel vpon the *Paſquil*, *M.C.C.C.C.L.D.* Which numerall letters the Authour himſelfe expounded thus: *Multi Cardinales cæci creauerunt cecum Leonem Decimum*: that is, Many blinde Cardinals created a blind *Pope Leo* the tenth. Likewise in the inſcription of the Collar which the Knights of the order of the Salutation weare, theſe letters, *F.E.R.T.* ſtand for, *Fortitudo eius Rhodum tenuit*: His prowelle kept *Rhodes*: Meaning, the Prowelle of *Amadeus* the fixt, Earle of *Sauoie*, who defended *Rhodes* againſt the *Turke*, and in memorie thereof, inſtituted this order. Such kind of Abreuuiations are ſome time alſo vſed among vs; as; *E.R. Elizabetha Regina. C.S. Custos Sigilli. A.D. Anno Domini &c.* And ſuch are the defectiues contayned in this Chapter: wherein I haue referred no more then one vſuall Word to one Character, for auoyding confuſion.

(b) Theſe wordes in this Chapter are ſo aſſigned to Particles and Letters, as I leaue it indifferent to any to vſe theſe wordes, or other in their ſteade: becauſe with Diuines ſome wordes are more vſuall, with Lawyers other wordes, with Phyſicians other, with Poets other. &c. And therefore I haue heere, and in the Defectiues of the Chapter following, onely giuen inſtance of my meaning in one or two examples, referring it to their choyce, what wordes they ſhall thinke beſt to expreſſe by theſe defectiue Notes, according to the ſeueral ſubiect of their Studie.

(c) compounded of *H.* and *T.* the two firſt Letters of the name and ſurname of *Hermes Trimegiſtus*, a famous King of *Egypt*.

Although

The Art of Stenographie.

(d) Although I haue giuen example onely of the Romaine and Secietarie letters, as being most vsuall: yet the Letters of other Handes also may profitably be vied to signifie wordes; as, *A* according, *C* Court, *M* Malefactor, *S* Strange, *N* ment.

Of the fourth sort of Defectiues.

Chap. 15.

THe fourth sort of Defectiues, is of them which expresse onely two letters of the Word by an Aphthonge particle affixed to a great, and it expresseth either the two first Letters, or the first and the last.

The two first, regularly, or irregularly.

Regularly, (b) as; *Abounde, after, from, place, shall, this, what, stande, answered.* *MALESTET*

Irregularly, (c) as: *Multitude, Mediate, Posteritie, Necessarie.* *UUCN*

Defectiues, expressing the first and last Letter, are to haue such Wordes referred to them as either begin and ende with a Vowells

The Art of Stenographie.

Vowel : as also. Or if they begin and end with a Consonant; the last Consonant is such, as neuer followeth immediately the first in the beginning of an English word, (d) as : *Difference, Meruaile, Respect.* 713

Note, that many Words may fitly be expressed according to these former Rules (e) by Notes defective, in more respectes then one : as ; *Faythfulnesse, Untowardnesse, Irreconciliable, Proiecte.* 714

Notes upon the 15. Chapter.

(a) So the Romaines expressed many Wordes by two or three of their first Letters : as, *Tr, Pl, Tribunus Plebis. Ag, Agit Ac, Actio. Eq, Equiria. Gl, Gloria. Arm, Armilustrium. Car, carmentalia. Rob Robigalia. &c.* Which also is vled in the Canon Law : as, *Se. ap. Sedes Apostolica. Sa. ap. con. Sacro approbante concilio. Pur cano. De purgatione canonica.* Likewise they sometime wrote a worde by the first and last letter thereof : as, *Ds.* for *Duntaxat.* *Qm.* *Quemadmodum.* *ee. esse.* as we vsually write *Lr.* for *Letter,* *Dd.* for *Deliuered,* and *Mr.* for *Maister.*

(b) That is, expressed according to the Rules before deliuered, the second Letter being a Consonant affixed to the first, in the Aphionge place thereof.

That

The Art of Stenographie.

(c) That is, by affixing the second Letter, being a Vowell, to the first Letter in the Aphthouge place thereof, contrary to the former Rules; whereby it is required that the second Letter being a Vowell, should be vnderstood by a Metaphthonge. Chap. 11.

(d) As in the examples giuen, no English word beginneth with ds, ml, rt: And heere note, that in other Languages, many wordes begin with such Letters, as no word in the English tongue beginneth withall: as; *bdella, ctesis, pneuma, Mneme, Sphinx, Sbesis, Tlao, tmolus*, in the Greeke: *Lluellyn* in the British *Vlising &c.* Notwithstanding, seeing no English word beginneth with the same Letters, even these may passe for Defectiue notes with the rest: as; *Q* beside *U* mention.

Heere further marke, that all the Defectiue notes, intreated of in these two last Chapters the xiiij and the xv. may be very well reduced into a Table: (the manner how, is apparant by the Rules.) vnto which the Reader may referre what wordes he thinketh best; yet with this regard, that they be wordes vsuall vnto him selfe: or such as being fully written, would be vnhandsome. Which when he hath done, he shall not need to get the wordes of the Table by hart, but by remembring vnto what kinde of defectiues the word is referred; the Rule it selfe sheweth how the word is to be written. As if I remember that the word *Mervaille* is placed among the Defectiues, written by the first and last letter, I know by the Rule, that it must be expressed by the Aphthouge particle of the last letter affixed to the first.

The Art of Stenographie.

Of Illiterals. Chap. 16.

Hitherto concerning literal Characters it followeth to speake of the Illiterals.

An Illiterall, is a Character hauing the same signification in all Languages. (a)

Of which sort are, First Characters Arithmetically, (b) 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 0. By which tenne Characters, varied by place and position, (c) all numbers whole and broken, are to be expressed, according to the rules of Arithmetique.

Secondly, Characters Astronomically: as, 1. of the Planets, (d) ♄ Saturne, ♃ Iupiter, ♂ Mars, ☉ Sunne, ♀ Venus, ☿ Mercurie, ☾ Moone.

2. Of the twelue Signes in the Zodiacke, (e) ♈ Ramme, ♉ Bull, ♊ Twinne, ♋ Crabbe, ♌ Lion, ♍ Virgin, ♎ Ballance, ♏ Scorpion, ♐ Archer, ♑ Goate, ♒ Waterman, ♓ Fishes.

Thirdly, Characters vsed in Bookes of the Ciuil Law § Paragraph, ff Digestes (f)

Note

The Art of Stenographie.

Notes upon the. 16. Chapter.

(a) As the Character \odot signifieth in English the Sunne, in Latine *Sol*, in Greeke *Helios*, in Hebrew *Schemesh*, in French *Soleil*. &c.

(b) The auncient Hebrewes and Greckes, as also the Pythagoreans in their diuinations by Onomantie, vsed all the letters of the Alphabet as Numerals. The Romaines ordinarily vsed these seauen to expresse numbers by, C. D. I. L. M. V. X, and sometime \sim for 200. S for 1000. \star for 100000. Cq for 1000000. &c. *Val. Prob.* But the tenne Figures of Arithmetique, inuented (as is supposed) by the *Arabians*, are by the agreement almost of all Nations, reputed to be the most fitte for expressing all manner of Numbers. *Joac. Camer. de Logistica.* The Characters vsed in Coslicke numbers, I omit; because their vse is not so common as the rest.

(c) Varied by place, as in whole Numbers; and those which are *Quasi Integra*: *Ursinius*. Varied by position, as in Fractions.

(d) h Is the Character of *Saturne*, either because by the crookednes thereof it resembleth aged *Saturne* bowed with yeeres (*Saturnus enim dicitur, quod saturetur annis. Cic. de Nat. deor. lib. 2.*) Or els because it is like a *Sith*, which *Saturne* is fayned to carry in his hand, in signification that Time cutteth off the course of all mens liues: for *Saturne* is called in the Greeke $\chi\rho\nu\rho\varsigma$ quasi $\chi\rho\nu\rho\varsigma$ which signifieth Time. u is the Character of *Iupiter*, for that it representeth a Scepter, such as *Iupiter* is supposed to beare,

For my much honours

The Art of Stenographie.

beare. ♂ is the Character of *Mars*, because it representeth a Clubbe and an Arrow; weapons vsed in Warre: for *Mars* among the Heathen was counted Patron of Warre. ☉ is the Character of the Sunne, representing the roundnesse of the body, and the brightnesse of the beames of the Sunne. ♀ is the Character of *Venus*, hauing the forme of a looking Glasse, which *Venus* holdeth in her hand. ☿ is the Character of *Mercurie*, carrying the similitude of *Mercuries* rodde, whereabout are two Serpents twisted. ☾ is the Character of the Moone, resembling the light part of the Moone in her prime. And by these considerations, may the Characters of the Planets be easily remembred.

(e) ♋ Is the Character of the *Ramme*, because in figure it resembleth a *Rammes* hornes. ♉ Of the *Bull*, because it hath a resemblance of a *Bulls* head. ♊ Of the *Twinne*, for the mutuall imbracements of them both. ♊ Of the *Crabbe*, because in figure it representeth the cleyes of a *Crabbe*: or (as *Cornelius Agrippa* sayth, lib. 2. de *Occult. Philos. Cap. 52*) because it turneth both wayes, forward and backward, in signification of the Sunnes progresse and regresse too and from this Signe. ♌ Of the *Lion*, for the length and wauing of his tayle. ♍ Of the *Virgin*, for the stalke and eare of *Corne*, which she is sayned to hold in her hand. ♎ Of the *Ballance*, because it beareth the figure of the crosse-beame of the *Ballance*. ♏ Of the *Scorpion*, for the wrea-thinges of his tayle. ♐ Of the *Archer*, because it hath the likenes of an *Arrow*. ♑ Of the *Goate*, for the turninges of his tayle. ♒ Of the *Water-man*, for the similitude of running *Water*. ♓ Of the *Fishes*,

D.

The Art of Stenographie.

Fishes, because it figureth two Fishes linked together: And by these considerations may the Characters of the Signes be kept in memorie.

There are besides these, innumerable Characters of Astronomie; as, the Characters of the Aspectes, the Characters of the 4. Triplicities, the Characters of 120. Ienerall Coniunctions of the Planets, the Characters of diuers Constellations, the Characters the Olympical letters, and Olympicall Spirites, (as they are termed) which I have thought good not to trouble this Booke withall, there being no ordinarie or common vſe of them.

(f) Signifieth a Paragraph; that is, (as *Martianus Cossius* defineth it) *Quicquid sub una sententia clauditur*. Whatſoever is included in one sentence.

ff. Signifieth the Booke of Digestes; because the Græcians noted the volume of the Law called *Pandectæ*, by the Greeke letter *Pi*, with a Circumflex accent ouer it thus *π̄* which in continuance of time, easily degenerated into the Character ff. By which Note, they signifie the Booke of Digestes; being a chiefe part of the *Pandectæ*. *Alciatus*. All other Notes and Breuiatures, vſed in the Ciuill and Canon Law I omit, as being vnknowne to the most sort of people. As likewise for the same reason, I haue pretermitted the Characters vſed by the Physitians in their preſcriptes: the Characters of Geometrie, Musicke, Magicke, Alchymie; they being such as are familiar to none, but the Children of those Artes.

of

The Art of Stenographie.

Of Characters Heterogeneall.

Chapt. 17.

ANd so much concerning Homogeneall notes of Wordes: it resteth to speake of Heterogenealles.

An Heterogeneall, is a Note of a word expressed in a mixt kind of writing: as,

1. Particles & Letters, as: *Overcome, Euery.* or *e*
ioyned with & Illiterals, as: *Money, Fishmonger.* *DXM*
2. Letters & Particles, as: *forefather, reuerse.* *f p*
ioyned with & Illite. as: *lion-kind, belfather.* (a) *Sh of*
3. Illiterals & Particles, as: *Reason, Camphire.* *S R*
ioyned with & Letters: *fatherhood, friendship.* *fa fo*

Vnto these may be added as Heterogenealls, (b) such words as are written in part or in whole, by the Character or Characters of an other word or Syllable: Of which kind of words, this is the Rule. viz.

All Notes of a word, or part of a word, sauing Defectiues beginning with a Vowell and regularly affixed, (c) may be vsed in composition, (d) to signifie a word or part of a word, harder noted (e) of like or neere sound: as, followeth.

The Art of Stenographie.

1	Literals Integrall, as : <i>thereof, poverfull.</i>	66 7
2	Vnaffixed Particles, as : <i>fur long, aespse.</i>	19 7)
3	Aphthōg disūct's Earneſtneſſe, countermaūd	66 66
4	Ordinarie Letters, as : <i>locunde, condition.</i>	57 79
5	Illiteralles, as : <i>Commission, youngling</i>	7 29

Notes vpon the. 17. Chapter.

(a) And of this sort are those vſuall Abreuiations of the names of Moneths, *7ber, 8ber, 9ber* : for, September, October, Nouember.

(b) So called, because these are also of another kind, different from the former.

(c) For Defectiues beginning with a Vowell, and regularly affixed, when they are vied in composition, do not signifie their proper defectiue word, but that ſyllable onely which they note : as, *7Λ7* Commandement, where the middle Particle ſignifieth *An*, the ſyllable which it noteth; and not *As ſuer*, the defectiue word, which without composition it ſhould ſignifie.

(d) That is, ioyned together collaterally with ſome other note or note, for the expreſſing of a longer word.

(e) Harder noted, that is, whose proper Note or Character is harder or more troubleſome to be made : as, the proper Character of *thereof*, being *66* is harder to be made then *thereof*, a word of ſound not vnlike to it.

The end of the firſt Booke.



THE SECOND BOOKE.

*Of part of a Word omitted.
Chap. 1.*



It herto touching the first part of *Stenographie*, consisting in the abreviation of a Word : I come now to the second; which concerneth the abreviation of a

Sentence.

The Abreviation of a Sentence consisteth in two things: the abreviation of part of a Sentence, and the abreviation of a whole Sentence.

The partes of a Sentence, are Worde, and Clause. (a)

A word in a Sentence (b) is abreviated, either by Omission of some part thereof, or Contraction of the whole,

D 3.

Part

The Art of Stenographie.

Part of a Word is to be omitted, when it may be vnderstood what it is by the nature of the speech.

The part of a word so omitted, is either in the beginning, or in the ende thereof.

In the beginning of a Word. First, H. W. and Y. (c) when their sound is drowned by the word before going : as,

H. True friendship is onely amongst honest men.

W. It is ill to wish for death, but worse to feare it.

Y. This yeere is the last yeeres Scholler, and the next yeeres Maister.

Secondly, a Consonant of a word of no more then 2. syllables, after a word ending with a Consonant of the same sound : as, Mercie is with thee, that thou mayst be feared,

That which thou art about to do, forbear to speake.

Ofte haue I good done, thereof heare I neuer:

Once haue I ill done, thereof heare I euer.

In the ende of a Word : to wit.

First personall Terminations, (d) as;

Pouertie compelleth a Sluggard to worke, and Despaire enforceeth a Coward to fight.

Warre makes Theeues, and Peace hanges them vp.

The more thou vnderstandest, y more thou doubttest

Secondly, Literall or Syllabicall adiections : (e) as,

The Art of Stenographie.

It is an honour to suffer rebuke for well doing.
That is not thine owne, which fortune can take away
And thou Melpomene helpen to indite, } Chau-
These woefull lines that weepen as I write. } cer.

Thirdly, in Rythme; the ende of a line
answering in sound the end of some other
line before going.

Immediately : as,

*When Fayth fayles in Priestes sawes,
And Lordes hestes are holden for lawes:
And Robberie is holden purchase,
And Lecherie is holden solace:
Then shall the lond of Albioun,
Be brought to great confusioun, Chaucer.*

Mediatcly : as,

*If thou lose much, and gaine nought,
If thou spendest much, and windest nought,
If thou borrow much, and pay nought,
And lookest in thy purse, and findest nought,
Thou mayst be sory in thine hart, but say nought.*

Fourthly, any Letter or Syllable which
the sense may supply : as ; Pardon many
thinges to others, but nought to thy selfe.

It is better to be reprooued by an ene-
mie, then commended by a flatterer.

He accuseth Neptune wrongfully, that
hath suffred twice shipwracke.

The Art of Stenographie.

And the Examples of the first Chapter are thus written. (1)

- 1 e f e . d o . 3 e t . a n t l . c o d y i n o d y u .
- 2 . m o c . o . u n t . c o d e n i m e d e k l e f e n i n t e i e .
- 3 p r a - k e n t l y n a n t l . d u v e n y d o u e l o u e r
- 4 s e t e r l e t i c i e d e r e . n . a e n u t e b e d e c r e e .
- 5 z e p e l i n a k l a c l o n a t e l . x n a t e l i u e b o d e i n o n t e r e .
- 7 e d e i n a n y e e l m a m e e e t m a n a t e a n l e u n t e v n i .
- 7 - n o e o n e e e e s e n e n z n a e f r n a d e + n e n - l . c + e d e

Notes upon the first Chapter.

(a) A Word is part of a Clause, and therefore of a Sentence . For, *Pars partis est pars totius. Euclid.* So seeing a Particle is part of a Letter; a Letter part of

The Art of Stenographie.

of a Syllable, a Syllable part of a Word, a Word part of a Clause, a Clause part of a Sentence; therefore it followeth, that a Particle is part of a Sentence written.

(b) Although the abreuuation of a Word be intreated of both in the first part of Stenographie, and in the second, yet the Rules of Methode are not violated thereby; because in the first part, a word is considered in it selfe alone, without relation to other wordes ioyned with it : But in the seconde part, a word is considered, as it respecteth other wordes, wherwith it is ioyned in the same sentence.

(c) Eor H. W. and Y. haue the nature of Aspirations.

(d) Personall terminations, as : *est, es, eth*, neede not to be added, seeing the Person is alwayes expressed with the Verbe, in the English tongue.

(e) The Letter N. is often added to wordes ending in a Vowell, before a word beginning with a Vowell : as, An honour, not, A honour. Thine owne; not, Thy owne; and is then to be omitted. Syllabicall adiections vsed in the Latine tongue, are by this Rule to be omitted : as in, *Ade(dum, Numnam* (*dum & nam.*) So in the Greeke, Coniunctions called *Parapleromaticall*, *ἡ παρὰ τοὺς αἰ.* &c.

(f) The first line conteyneth the examples of the first Rule: the second, the examples of the second: the third, the example of the third Rule. &c.

Of

The Art of Stenographie.

Of Wordes expressed by Metaphthonge. Disiunctes. Chapt. 2.

A Word is abreuited by contractiō,
whē it is expressed either by a dis-
iunct, or by an easier noted Word
of like sound.

By a Disiunct, to wit; Metaphthonge,
or Aphthonge.

Of the Abreuiation by Metaphthonge,
all Wordes are capable, beginning with a
Vowell, or H, and not exceeding two
Syllabies: as, (a)

The more you may be bolde with your
friend, the lesse you ought.

He that asketh ought impossible, denieth
his owne request.

Flatterie maketh each man a lyer to him
selfe.

Good thinges neuer appeare in their full
beautie, till they turne their backes, and
are departing.

The spirit of God giueth viterance.

Griefe doth then decrease, when it is auie
to

The Art of Stenographie.

to increase no more.

Forgetfulness is the best remedie of things
past hope.

Nothing is to be accounted profitable,
which is not honest.

Heere note, that if more wordes begin-
ing with a vowel, or H, do come after one
another, according to the order of the Al-
phabet, in respect of their Vowels, they
may all of them be referred as Disiunctes,
to the same great Character: as, (b)

Wo to them that are at ease in Sion.

He is an yll Husband of his honour, that
entreth into any action, the falling where-
in may disgrace him more, then the cary-
ing of it through, can honour him.

Notes upon the 2. Chapter.

(a) The examples of this Chapter, and the two
next, are diligently to be marked, because each
of them illustrateth their Rule by a severall kinde
of Disiunct: where note, that the wordes printed
in smaller Letters, are those of which the Rule is
giuen, and are to be expressed by Disiunctes.

Of

The Art of Stenographie.

Of wordes expressed by Aphthonge disiunct. Chap. 3.

OF the abreuiation by Aphthonge Disiunct: those words are capable which conteine one or more of those Syllables, which beginne or ende wordes of the seconde sort of Defectiues, as in these Examples:

1 Trueth *by* much wrangling is scattered to nothing. 2 One vnthankful man makes *many* fare the worse. 3 Euery fault ariseth in accompt greater or *lesse*, as the party is in degree, higher or lower that comitteth it. 4 In the kingdome of God, is the *fullnesse* of alioy. 5 The weaker faction is firmer in Coniunction. 6 Beastes that are weake in the course, are nimble in the turne. 7 The Parentes indulgence, causeth the childes *untowardnesse*. 8 The more excellent a thing is in his owne nature, the more vile *becommeth*, being abused.

Note that if one of the regular Aphthonge wordes (a) do begin a line, it is to be

The Art of Stenographie.

be noted, as if it belonged as finall Syllable to an other word before going: as, *The Minde* must beget godly wordes, and the *Lippes* bring them forth. *To receaue a benefite*, is to sell libertie.

(a) That is, Wordes exprest by regular Aphorismes. 1. Locke. Chapt. 13.

Of Wordes of like sound.

Chapt. 4.

A Word is abreuited, when it is expressed by an easier noted Word of like sound: as in these examples.

An Enemie that hurtes me not, is *as* good *as* a Friend that doth me no good.

A Spendthrift shall in the ende *be* a Seruant, a Thiefe, or a Begger.

That is kept with great perill, which manie *like*.

Euerie argument *against* which nothing is sayd, is easily wonne.

Neczing purgeth the Brayne, and coughing the *Lunges*.

They know not how to speake, that know
not

The Art of Stenographic.

not when to hold their peace.
There is no time good to one, which is not
bad for an other.

Of Clausive Notes. Chapt. 5.

NExt the abreuiation of a Word,
commeth to be handled the abre-
uiation of a Clause.

A Clause is a part of a Sentence
pronounced together without pause, and
distinguished from the rest by some clau-
sive Note.

Clausive notes vsed in this Art (*a*) are
Notes either of distinction, or of reference.

Distinctiue notes are foure: to wit,	{	,	Comma.
		:	Colon.
		.	Period.
		?	Interrogatiue.

A Distinctiue Note when neede requi-
reth, (*b*) is to be placed vnder the last word
of the clause, and at the right side thereof,
as: *Archelaus* the Philosopher being de-
maunded, Who was most in trouble? An-
swered; He that most desireth to be at rest.

A note of Reference, is that which re-
duceth

The Art of Stenographie.

duceth a sentence or part thereof omitted or misplaced, into his proper place: And of these there are two sortes; the one single, the other dubble.

The Single note of Reference is thus marked (*Λ*) and it is called commonly, The note of Interlineation, whose vse is to direct vs to that which is written aboue (e) the line, or in the margine.

Aboue the line, as:

That woman which would rather gouerne a foolish Husband, then obay one that is wise and discrete, doth as if she de-

Λ a blind man in the way she knowes not,
fired rather to lead *Λ* then to follow one that is skillfull in the way.

In the Margine, as:

Some in their Discourse, desire rather comendation of wit, in being able to holde all arguments, then of iudgement in discerning what is true. *Λ* Some haue certaine Common-places and Theames, wherein they are good, and want varietie: which kind of pouertie is for the most part tedious, & now and then ridiculous.
F. Bacon in his Essayes.

Λ As if it were a prayse to knowe what might be said, and not what should be thought.

Λ

The Art of Stenographie.

A double Note of reference is thus marked [:], whereof the first is to be made at the beginning of a Clause, Sentence, or Speech; before which being already written, (f) some other sentence or speech should be placed: The last, is to be made at the ende thereof. And this double note signifieth all that Clause, Sentence, or Speech, that is included betweene them, to be read after the Sentence or speech next following, in that place where the sayd two Notes are placed together, as:

When the Citizens of *Papia* in *Ita-
lie* were at dissention, by reason of the
faction betweene the *Guelphes* and the *Gi-
belines*: The *Gibelines* procured a Favourer
of theirs, called *Facinus Canis*, to come and
assist them with a power of men, [where-
of when the *Gibelines* did complaine vnto
him, saying: that their goodes too were
spoyled against agreement: He answered,
that themselues were *Gibelines*, and should
be safe; but their goodes were *Guelphes*,
and must pay for it,] vpon agreement and
covenant, that he should haue the goodes
of the *Guelphes* for his pay. But he being
once come into the Citie with his men of
Warre,

The Art of Stenographie.

Warre, spared neither of them; his Souldiers must be serued. [] The *Gibelines* of *Papia* could not foresee this; our Catholickes by them may. Let them leaue their brainficke desires & diuelish purpotes, of bringing a *Facinus Canis* into their Countrey; least by experience they feele (which God forbid) that though themselves be Catholickes, their Goodes may be Heretiques; perhaps some hereticall bloud in their bodyes also, by contagion of ours.
D. Reignolds.

Notes upon the 5. Chapter.

(a) There are many Clausine Notes besides which this Art respecteth not; as, ! the Note of Admiration. () Parenthesis. * An Asteriske, whereby *Plato* was wont to note certaine sentences as vnperfect. ☉ An Antigraphe, wherby in auncient time, they noted a diuers sence in translation. ← A Dart, whereby they noted lyes, superfluous sentences, and wordes foylled into the Scripture. ✦ A Dart with an Asteriske; which Note *Aristarchus* set vpon those Verses of *Homer*, that were not placed in their right order. &c.

(b) For these Distinctiue notes in this Art, are very sparingly to be vted, Except either the sence without them would be ambiguous, as in this example:

E.

Women

The Art of Stenographie.

Women are vertuous good and kinde.
What man can say that they offende:
They serue their husbands with glad minde
Neuer, they deceiue them till their ende.

In which example, if the Poyntes were made only at the ende of each line, the sence were much altered.

Or else, that the speech consisteth of very short sentences; as in these two Latine verses, describing the Simonie of some Clergie men.

*Intus quis? tu quis? ego sum. quid queris? ut intrem. }
Fers aliquid? non. Sia foras. en fero. quid? satis. Intra. }*

(d) The vse of the Notes of Distinction is so commonly knowne, that it needeth not heere to declare it, but to note them onely.

(e) Aboue the line, rather then betweene the lines, because the clause referred, is not alwayes betweene the lines, but sometime placed aboue the highest line: as,

A wise demaunder makes a man to consider ^{many thinges} A and to know many other, which without hauing beene demaunded, he should neuer haue knowne. *Machiauell.*

(f) So that the vse of the dubble Clause note is this: If we haue written a Sentence, before which vpon better consideration an other Sentence should be written; and that there is not space enough to interline it, or to write it in the Margine: Heere if we should blot out the former Sentence, it would require some time to write it againe: but by these Clause notes being included, it may stand still, and be read in his due place.

The Art of Stenographie.

Of Clauses abreuviated by Omission.

Chapt. 6.

A Clause is abreuviated either by Omission, or Contraction.

By Omission, when some part thereof is left out. And this part of the clause is either neglected, or vnderstood.

The part of a Clause neglected, are Wordes added without waight of matter, as: *Vocémque his auribus hausi. Aeneid. 4.* And I heard it with these eares. (a)

The part of a Clause omitted vnderstood, is vnderstood either by the order of writing, or by some note added beneath the lower line.

By the order of Writing, either in Quotations, or common phrases.

The order in Quotations is diuers, according to the Authour, whose authoritie is cited, (b) as:

1. Cor. 10. 31. that is: The first Epistle of Paule to the Corinthians, the tenth Chap-

The Art of Stenographie.

ter, and one and thirtieth verse.

Common Phrases, (*c*) that is to say, such as we haue often occasion to vse, are to be expressed by the first letters of 2. 3. or 4. of the first wordes ioyned close together: as. *tco*; that is, the coherence which these wordes haue with the former is after this maner. *nlv*. Now let vs make vse vnto our selues of that which hath been deliuered. And such like Phrases infinite.

The part of a Clause omitted, vnderstood by some note added beneath the lower line, is one or more Wordes repeated in the same sentence.

If one Word onely be Immediately (*d*) repeated, it is vnderstood by this note (*l*) added to the worde repeated in the place of Distinction. Single, if it be repeated but once: Double, if it be repeated twice.

Repeated but once, as: He that may do what he *will*, *will* do more then he may.

Repeated twice, as: Ezech. 21. 27. *Ouerthrowne, ouerthrowne, ouerthrowne*, will I put it.

If more Wordes be repeated, they are vnderstood by a straight line drawne vnder them,

But

The Art of Stenographie.

But the Repetition of more wordes, is either Immediate, or Mediate.

If it be Immediate, it is repeated once or twise.

If it be repeated but once, it is sufficiently vnderstood by the Line onely: as,
*Cant. 1. 15. My Loue, behold thou art faire,
behold thou art faire,*

If it be repeated twise, the line must turne vp a little at the end of the last word: as,
*Ier. 7. 4. Trust not in lying vanities saying:
Heere is the Temple of the Lord, heere is the
Temple of the Lord. heere is the Temple of the
Lord.*

If the repetition be mediate, then must a short line also (e) be drawne vnder the Word, last before going, in the place of Distinction, shewing that the wordes before vnderlined, are there againe to be repeated, as:

The Tale that I told you, is as I tolde you.

And, the tale that I tolde you, is this:

If the tale that I told you, be not as I told you

Then vntold be the tale that I tolde you:

For, the tale that I told you, I told it amisse.

The Art of Stenographie.

Notes vpon the. 6. Chapter.

(a) In which Example, these Wordes, *vwith these eares*, may well be spared; because no man heareth without his eares. But of this Rule, and some other following in this Booke (as the Reader may easily obserue) we haue vse onely when we would write the generall sence of a speech deliuered, and not *verbatim* euery word thereof: Wherein, if the speaker from whose mouth we note, be very switt of deliuerie, so that he transporteth our imagination beyonde the indeuour of our handes; it shall not be amisse to write only the Verbes & Substantiues, and other Wordes essentiall to the speech deliuered, reseruing a space for the rest which are of lighter circumstance, to be supplied with Penne immediately after the speech is ended.

(b) For the Arithmeticall Figures, sometime note the Booke, sometime the Chapter, the Question, Centurie, Exercitation, Aphorisme, Lease, Page, Colume, Section, Verse, Line. &c. of any worke, according as it is distinguished by the Author.

(c) Euery man according to the subiect of his Writing vseth seuerall Phrases: it sufficeth therefore to giue instance by those two former Examples, how Phrases may be abridged.

(d) For Mediate repetitions of one Worde, are not to be respected: as; In this Example. (*He that in time refuseth time, vwhen time vvell offered is: an other time shall seeke for time, but then of time shall misse.*) The Word *Time*, is fully to be expressed by his

The Art of Stenographie.

his proper Character, in all the places where it is used.

(e) Besides that which was before drawne vnder the Sentence repeated.

Of Clauses abreuiated by Contraction.

Chapt. 7.

A Clause, is abreuiated by Contraction: First, of the sence of more Wordes into one, as: for, *The great triangled Iland in the West*, write *England*. For, *The forerunner of our Lord Iesus Christ*, write *John*.

Secondly, of more Wordes into one Character, as:

⚔ *The Iudgement hal.* (a) ⚔ *Preserued a liue* (f)

∞ *The Dragons head.* (b) θ *Slaine in battaile.*

∞ *The Dragons taylor.* ✱ *the Roman Empire* (g)

☒ *The chiefe poynt.* (c) ☿ *And so forth.*

⊕ *From the coronation of.* (d) ∙ *That is to say.*

⌒ *Hand ouer head.* (e) S *It is.*

Notes vpon the. 7. Chapter.

(a) This Character bearing the proportion of the snoute of a Shippe, may signifie the Iudgement

E 4.

Hall

The Art of Stenographie.

Hall, because *Moenius* Consull of Rome, hauing overcome the auncient Latines in a Sea skirmish, did set vp the Brazen snoutes of the enemies Shippes in the Iudgement Hall for a monument of his victorie: Which from thence forward vpon this occasion, was called *Rostra*, which in former times was called *Forum. Linius.*

(b) Ω and \mathcal{U} are Astronomicall Figures, vsed to signifie the two Intersections called the *Dragons Head*, and the *Dragons Tayle*; because the deferent Circle cutting the Equant, maketh two Figures like these. *Joan. de Sacrob.*

(c) The reason of this Character, dependeth vpon Armorie: For in Armorie there are 9. poyntes, contained in 3. Escocheons; which for speede in wryting, I reduce vnto a square forme, and place a Tittle in that poynt of that Escocheon, whose name I would signifie, as:

The chiefe poynt in Hauking, is to hold fast.

So likewise in the rest.

(d) This is in Armorie called *A mund enuironed*, and, *a crosse Botone*. And it may be vsed in computations, to signifie *Fro the Conquest of a King, or Queene*; because it hath been an auncient custome at the Coronation of the Kings of England, to giue them in the left hand a Scepter, and in their right hand a Globe with a Crosse standing vpright vpon it.

(e) The reason of this signification is, because *Iod* the Hebrew letter signifying the hand, is placed ouer *Resh* an other Hebrew letter, signifying the Head.

(f) Of olde times, the Captaines after a Battaille fought, calling the Souldiers together by name,
noted

The Art of Stenographie.

noted those which were slaine in Battaille by the Greeke letter *theta*. and those which were preserved alive, by the Greeke letter *Tau*: whence sprung that Verse; *O multum ante alias infelix littera Theta*. Also, *Ezech* 9. 4. The Lord commaunded them to be marked with *Tau* in their forehead, whom he determined to preserve in the day of destruction.

(g) This Character, bearing the similitude of a Spread Eagle, may signifie the Romaine Empire, being the Ensigne thereof. The two heades of the Eagle seeme to note the partition of that one Empire into two: the Empire of the East, and the Empire of the West.

Of Clauses neglected.

Chapt. 8.

Hitherto concerning the Abreuiation of the partes of a Sentence: It resteth to shew the Abreuiation of a whole sentence.

A Sentence is abreuiated either by omission of some clause or clauses thereof, or by contraction of the whole.

Clauses omitted, are either neglected, or vnderstood.

Clauses are to be neglected, which are
added

The Art of Stenographie.

added without waight : as,

First, Idle repetitions, as : *Peter Went out and Wept bitterly : He Went out of the High priestes hall, he withdrew himselfe from all company, he remayned no longer among Cayaphas seruantes, but sequestred himselfe from their societie, forooke their fellowship, left their company, got him gone from among them, stayde no longer there, but went apart by himselfe. &c.*

Secondly, Needlese Clauses, as : *The Ambassadors not obtaining peace, turnd backe againe to their house, from whence they went. (A)*

Notes vpon the. 8. Chapter.

(a) These Words (*From whence they went*) are needlese to be added, being vnderstood by the former Wordes (*turnde backe againe to their house,*) *Legati non impetrata pace, retro domum, unde abierant, abierant. Cic.*

Of

The Art of Stenographie.

Of Clauses understood. Chapt. 9.

Clauses Omitted, are understood either when they are repeated in the same speech, or else when being the latter part of a Sentence, they are committed to memorie. when one, or more Clauses are repeated in the same speech, they followe the Rule of more wordes repeated: (a) as, in *Psal. 137* this Clause (*For his mercy endureth for euer*) is repeated in euery verse: and to be signified where it comes, by a short line.

When being the later part of a Sentence, they are committed to memorie, they are noted after the expressed part thereof, thus, &c. (b)

The latter part of a Sentence, is referred to memorie:

First, when the Sentence is perfect in our mindes, as: *In the beginning Was the Word. &c.* (c)

Secondly, when the later part of the Sentence is a consequent of the former: as, In explicate Syllogismes, and Comparisons

The Art of Stenographie.

sons fully distinguished by their partes.

In explicate Syllogismes, (*d*) as: What
foeuer is contained in the World, is moou-
ued continually by some kind of motion.
But the Stones of the streete are contained
in the Worlde; therefore. &c. (*e*)

In Comparisons fully distinguished by
their partes, (*f*) as: It is a great danger to
the Common-wealth, that any vicious
person should be neere about the King,
least he corrupt the Kings manners; which
if he do, he deserueth more punishment,
then if he peruert the good disposition of
many priuate men. For, as he is more wor-
thy to be punished that poysoneth the
Fountaine, then he that poysoneth many
cuppes of water, &c. (*g*)

Notes upon the 9. Chapter.

(*a*) Which Rule, is in the 6. Chapter of this Booke,

(*b*) &c. Signifieth, *And so forth Chap 4.* shewing
that the later part of the Sentence is well knowne.

(*c*) *In the beginning was the VVord, and the VVord
was with God, and that VVord was God. Iohn. 1. 1.*
A Sentence so famous, as that it sufficeth to write
onely the first clause thereof, and referre the rest to
memorie. *Augustine* writeth, that not onely the
saythfull, but the *Platonicks* made such account of
this

The Art of Stenographie.

this saying, as that they affirmed it worthy to be written with letters of Gold.

(d) That is to say, such as consist of the Proposition, Assumption, and Conclusion, orderly placed, and not abridged into Enthymemes, or the Contracted forme.

(e) Who knoweth not that the Conclusion heere must needs be thus? *Therefore the Stones of the streete are mowed continually by some kinde of motion.* The Proposition is an Axiome of Philosophie.

(f) That is to say, such as are described by their Proposition and Reddition; which are the two partes of Comparison.

(g) The Reddition, is by the Discourse going before the Comparison knowne to be thus. So he that corrupteth the manners of the King, is more worthy to be punished, then if he corrupted the manners of many priuate men.

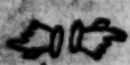




Of Contraction of a Sentence by Figure. *Chap. 10.*

A Sentence is abreuiated by Contraction of it wholly, when it is expressed either by some apt Figure agreeable vnto it; or by some shorter Sentence equivalent in signification.

By

The Art of Stenographie.

By some apt Figure; as for example, this sentence: (Enter in at the straight gate: for wide is the gate, and broad is the way, that leadeth to destruction; and many there be which go in thereat: Because the gate is straight, and the way narrow, that leadeth vnto life, and few there be that finde it. *Math. 7. 13. 14*) may be expressed by this Figure Y. (a)

So a perfect Transition, shewing both what went before, and what followeth (b) may be expressed thus.  An vnperfect Transition, shewing that onely which went before, may be noted thus:  shewing that onely which followeth, thus,  Digression from the matter thus,  Regression to the matter thus,  (c)

Notes vpon the 10. Chapter.

(d) This Character was inuented by *Pythagoras*, to represent the estate and condition of man in this world. The lower part of the Character noteth Infancie; in which age it doth not appeare to what course of life the Childe is inclinable. The vpper part of the Character stretching two wayes; towards the right hand, and towards the left, representeth the two wayes; in one of which, euery man walketh. The right side, which is narrower, shewing the

The Art of Stenographie.

the way of lyfe and faluation. The left, which is the broader, shewing the way of death and destruction. Whereupon *Persius*.

*Et tibi quæ Samcos deduxit littera ramòs,
Surgentem dextro monstrauit limite callem.*

(b) A Transition is a Sentence which as it were bindeth other Sentences together. And it is either perfect or imperfect. Perfect, which sheweth both what went before, and what followeth; as: Having declared vnto you, the sence and meaning of the Apostle in these words: I will now proceede to the Doctrines which may thence be gathered for our instruction. All Transitions of this kinde, may be expressed by two Handes, the one poynting forward, and the other backward, in signe that they shew both that which goeth before, and that which doth follow; which what it is, the Tractate it selfe sufficiently declareth. Notwithstanding, if we distrust our owne memorie, we may write after that dubble Note, the termes of the Transition; as in the former Example. The termes are Sence, and Doctrines: which are thus to be expressed.

An Imperfect Transition is of two sortes. First, it sheweth onely, either that which went before; as: And thus much shal suffice to haue spoken concerning the occasion of these words of the Prophet. Or that which followeth; as: Let vs now apply this Doctrine to our selues, and see how neerely it concerneth vs.

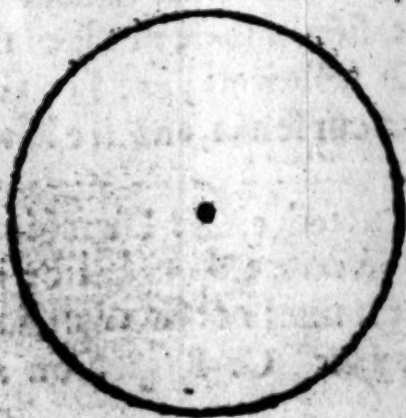
Secondly, it noteth either Digression from the matter, as: And heere although it be not incident to my Text, yet it shall not be vnprofitable to consider by the way, &c. Or Regression and turning
againc

The Art of Stenographie.

again vnto the matter, as : But now to returne where we left.

(c) Vnto this Rule of contracting Sentences into some apt Figure, belong Emblemes : of which, there are and may be innumerable.

An Embleme is so called *ὁ ἐν μέσῳ*, which signifieth *to place betweene, or among*. For in auncient times, the builders of Princes Pallaces, Noble mens Houses, and other sumptuous Edifices, vsed for the beautifying of their worke, to set heere and there in conuenient places of the Walles, faire squared Stones, or Timber worke; wherein were curiously grauen certaine Images and deuises, signifying some profitable instruction. And these Stones, or carued Images placed among others for ornament sake, were called *Emblemata* Emblemes. Hence it commeth, that Verses wherein the meaning of such Pictures and deuises is shewed, are called by a *Metonymic* Emblemes : whereof it shall suffice to giue instance by one Example in certaine Verses, concerning a Globe, whose circumference is every where a like distant from the Center: made by that worthy man *Theodorus Beza*, in maner as followeth,



Cernis

The Art of Stenographie.

Cernis ut hæc mediū cingat teres undique punctū

Linea, & hinc spacio distet et inde pari.

Scilicet illa refert quod nos tegit undiq; cælum,

Tellurem hoc punctum quod tenet ima notat.

Cur igitur doleas? quorsum (dic quæso) labores,

Tu, patria pepulit quem pietatis amor?

Cælum si versus tendis, quocunque recedes,

Hinc spatio cælum cernis & inde pari.

In English thus.

Thou seest the middle point engirt with that round line,
which hence and thence doth distaunce like maintaine:
That line doth note the heauen, which girdleth vs arounde,
that point pointes out the earth and thinges agrounde.
Then tell me thou: whom loue of pietie diuorc't
from thine owne home, what thee to griefe enforc't?
What meanes thy toyle? For if thy iourney be to Heauen,
from hence or thence thou seest the distance euen.

Translated by S. P.

And by the benefite of such Emblemes referred
to a due place in our imagination, the memorie also
is much holpen.

Of contraction of Sentences by Logicke.

Chap. II.

A Sentence is expressed by some shor-
ter Sentence equiualent with it in
sence, by the benefit of iudgement (a)

F.

either

either Axiomaticall or Dianoëticall. (b)

Example of a Sentence contracted by
Axiomaticall iudgment.

At last the golden Orientall gate,
Of greatest Heauen gan to open faire,
And *Thabus* fresh, as Bridegroome to his mate,
Came daunsing foorth shaking his deawie haire,
And hurles his glistering beames through gloomie
E. Spencer. (aire

Contracted thus: *At last the Sunne arose.*

By Dianoëticall iudgement, to wit,
Syllogisticall or Methodicall.

Example of a Sentence contracted by
Syllogisticall iudgement.

Cic. 1. Tuscul. In the knowledge of the
nature of Mans soule, we may not doubte,
(vnlesse peraduenture we be dull and lea-
den witted in naturall thinges) but that in
the soule, there is nothing mixt, nothing
compact, nothing conioyned or knit to-
gether, nothing compounded, nothing
double: Which being so, surely the soule
may neither be seuered in it selfe, nor de-
uided, nor rent in peeces, nor pluckt in-
sunder; and therefore not die: For death
is nought else, but the parting, seperating,
and plucking in sunder of thole partes,
which before death, were ioyned together
by

The Art of Stenographia.

by some copulation.

Contracted thus: *All mortall thinges are compound; the soule is not compound: therefore not mortall.*

An Example of Sentences abreuited by Methodicall iudgement, is heere deliuered in a Recapitulation of this whole worke, (a) And that vnder two formes, in two Tables heerevnto adioyned, marked thus. ❀

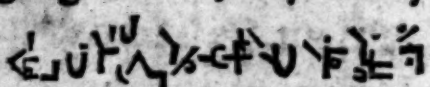
Notes vpon the. 11. Chapter.

(a) Iudgement, is the second part of Logique; by the benefite whereof, a long Sentence may easily be contracted into a shorter. For that which the Rhetorician deliuereth at large, the Logician compriseth in a few wordes: In which respect, *Zeno* compared Rhetorique to the Hand open and stretched foorth: Logique, to the Hand shut close, as if Rhetorique were nothing else but enlarged Logique; and Logique nothing else but contracted Rhetorique: Whereas this difference consisteth not in the Artes, but in the Artificers themselves.

(b) Axioma is taken for an Enunciation or Sentence, pronouncing any thing to be, or not to be. And therefore the iudgement arising from such Enunciations, is called Axiomaticall. *Dianoia*, signifieth the discourse of the minde, whereby one Axiome is drawne out of another. And therefore the iudgement arising from such discourse of minde, is called *Dianoëticall*.

The Art of Stenographie.

¶ Although the Art of Stenographie hath heere been handled, chiefly as it concerneth the English tongue; and examples giuen thereof onely: Yet any Word or Sentence of what other Language soeuer, may be fully written thereby, as:


 Which is the abreniation on by Stenographie, of these two Greeke Verses. *Iliad. 9.*

*ἔχρος' ἐμ μοι αἶνος ὁμοῖς Ἀΐδαο πύλασσιν,
 ἐχέτωσαν μὲν αὖθι' ἐνὶ φρεσίν, ἄλλ' δέ τι πη.*

Latine sic reddidit Nicolaus Borbonius.

*Non minus odi illum quam nigri limen Auernei,
 Cuius mens aliud sentit, quam lingua loquatur.*

In English thus.

I hate him as I hate Hell gates,
 That one thing thinkes, another prates.

FINIS.



A Direction for STEGANOGRAPHIE; or, Secret Writing.

Having finished the Arte
of *Stenographie*, or, *Com-
pendious Writing*, heere are
added a few lines con-
cerning *Steganographie*, or
Secret Writing : not with
purpose to handle it fully in the severall
partes and kindes thereof, but onely in sa-
tisfaction of what was promised in the be-
ginning of this Booke, to giue a few Rules
for the same; yet such, as being practised
together with those before deliuered, will
enable the Reader vnder one labour, to
write both secretly, and compendiously.

The first Rule is, that the signification
of Particles be altered, to note by them
other Letters : that whereas before in this

Booke \wedge standeth alwayes for *a.* \cap for *b.*
 τ for *c.* &c. We may vse \wedge to signifie *b.*
 \cap to signifie *c.* τ to signifie *d.* and so
 likewise changing the power of the rest
 of the Letters. Which kind of Obscure
 writing, *Augustus* in a Letter to his Sonne,
 willed should be vied betweene them;
 that when they wrote their mindes each
 to other, they should expresse euery letter
 which they had occasion to write, by the
 Character of the letter following next in
 the order of the Alphabet, and for *z.*
 which is the last letter to double *A.* As,
 if this sentence, (*Religion is the meane be-
 tweene Atheisme and Superstition.*) should be
 written according to *Augustus* his directi-
 on, it were thus to be expressed. *Sfmkbkpo
 kt uif nfbos cfuxffof buifktnf boe twqfstukukpo.*
 After this maner may be altered the signi-
 fication of euery Particle, or of as many,
 or as few of them, as is thought good,
 which will be nothing hard at the first en-
 trance into the practise of this Arte, being
 then as easie to expresse each Letter by an
 other Particle, as by that which is appro-
 priate to it.

Secondly, the places of small Cha-
 racters

acters about the great, are to be changed, as by making the place of *A.* to be where regularly, the seate of *E* is. And the place of *E* where regularly the seate of *I* is: and so foorth of the rest. As if this saying of *Thucydides* (*She is the best Woman, of whose prayse or dispraysse is least spoken*) should be written by vsing this, and the former Observation, it were thus to be expressed,

जिन्हा, जेव्हा, जेव्हा, जेव्हा, जेव्हा

Which Characters being

read according to the Rules of Stenographic, bring forth these strange and unknown words : *Taaños kittaa xunco pro xaant qsetur eqset jtam*, therefore. In like order may be disposed the small Characters, by changing the places of some, or all of the.

Thirdly, it yeeldeth no smal furtherance to Secret Writing, if new Illiterall Characters be inuented and vsed for certaine words: betweene which words and their Characters, appeareth some Analogie and proportion of reason, at least, in the opinion of him that inuenteth them. Of which priuate Illiteralles, heere follow diuers examples, which may giue light to the inuention of many other the like Characters.

25744a

✚	England.	☿	Fire.	⋮	Order.
☉	Dunstaple.	☿	Raine.	☽	Shipp.
♆	Nepinne.	☿	Winde.	☾	Hood.
♁	Salencus.	☿	quarterly.	⊕	Counter.
♂	Amyntas.	☉	Talent.	≡	Embroider
⋮	Geomantie	☉	Hurte.	☞	Antesigne.
☉	World.	☉	Bullet.	☉	Bell.
☉	Ockemie.	☉	Wound.	☹	Behold.
☿	Diademe.	=	Equality.	☞	Hand.
♂	Victorie.	☉	Entangle.	☞	Spit.
♁	Pyramides	☉	Ecclipse.	☹	Infant.
☉	Cluster.	☉	Sphere.	☉	Crowne.
☉	Plague.	☉	shipwrack	☞	Head.
☉	Pestilence.	☉	appointed	☹	Terme.

42

As touching the relation which these wordes haue to their Characters, it standeth thus.

England is signified by a plaine Crosse, because the Christian Kinges of England boare a plaine red Crosse (commonly called *S. George his Crosse*,) and Englishmen are yet distinguished in the fiede, and vpon the seas, from other Nations by the redde Crosse in their white Flagges & Ensignes. So *Arcadia* may be signified by the *Halfe Moone*, because the people of that Countrey

they woare the *Halfe Moone* vpon their
Shooes in memorie of their Antiquitie.
For (as the Poets faine) when after *Deu-*
calions Floud, the *Arcadians* being newly
spronge from Trees, about the change of
the Moone, saw within three or foure
dayes after the Moone appearing in her
prime, they thought theselues to be more
auncient then the Moone; and therefore
wore the *Halfe Moone* vpon heir Shooes.
Wherevpon *Ouid de Fast. lib. 2.*

Ante fouem genitum, terras habuisse feruntur
Arcades, & Luna gens prior illa fuit.

Though the cause of this fiction seemeth
to be, for that the *Arcadians* first founde
out the course of the Moone. So may we
signifie *Persia* by the *Bow*, because the *Per-*
sians had a *Bow* painted on their Shieldes.
Fraunce by the *Floure deluce*: *Ireland* by the
Harpe, and such like,

The second Character bearing the re-
semblance of a Staple and Ring, may sig-
nifie the Towne of *Dunstaple*, called first
Dunningestaple: which giueth in Armes
the Staple and the Ring. And in like maner
other Citties, Townes, Corporations, &c.
may be signified by that especiall thing
which

which they giue in Armes, so that it be short and ealie to be made.

The third Character may be vsed for *Neptune* (whom the Poetes fayne to haue gouernement ouer the Seas) because he is supposed to carie a three-forked *Mace* or *Scepter*, in signe of the triple vse which Water hath; being profitable for Nauigation, for Drinke, and for Washing. So *Hercules* may be signified by a *Clubbe*, which is supposed to be his weapon. *Apollo* by an *Arrow*. *Pallas* by a *Speare*, &c.

The name of *Seleucus* may be noted by an *Anchor*, because when he was borne, the print of an Anchor was found vpon his thigh: for which cause, he and his successours wore the badge of an *Anchor* vpon their thighes. So *Vulses* may be signified by a *Dolphin*, because he boare it in Armes. *Agamemnon* by a *Lion*, &c. And in like manner Noblemens names may be noted by somewhat in their Coates, Crestes Cognisance, &c.

The fift Character is a *Sheepebrand*, or a *Chapmans marke* set vpon the wares which he buyeth, to marke them for his owne. And we may well signifie the names of
such

such men as we know, by their Marke, or some note agreeable to their trade : which is an vsuall and common practize among Countrey Farmers that can not read, who with a Chaulke stone set downe their reckonings with seuerall men, by such Characters as this.

... Signifieth *Geomantie*, because that Art prescribeth Divination by diuers rowes of Tittles, casually made by the Artificer in such order as these.

The seauenth Character signifieth the *World*, because all the Spheres of Heaven, the Fire and the Aire, do encompassse the Globe of the Earth and Water; as the White doth the Yelke of an Egge : or, as in an Onion many coates do the middle part thereof.

¶ Signifieth *Ockamie*, (which is a certaine Metall betweene Tinne and Syluer; whereof Organe pipes, and Sergeantes Maces are made) because this Figure is like *D*, which signifieth *Syluer*, as *Ockamie* in shew is like Syluer.

The ninth Character signifyeth a *Diademe*, because it is like the Linke of a Wreath. For a *Diademe* is a Wreath of Sylke

Sylke or fine Linnen; such as the *Souldans* of *Babylon*, and other Princes wore about their heades. And it is called a *Diademe*, *apo tou diadein*, of *Compassing* about. This kinde of Attire for the *Kinges* head, may seeme after a sort deriued from Nature. For the King among the Bees hath a small white Circle like a *Diademe* about his head, and the rest of the Bees haue none, *Plin. lib. 11. Cap. 16.*

The tenth Character, hauing the similitude of a *Palme* branch, signifyeth *Victorie*, because as the *Palme* tree although it haue great waights layde vpon it, still mounteth vward; So an heroicall spirit, giueth not place to *Calamitie*, but persisteth in strining against them which oppose him, till he hath gotten the *victorie*. *Plutarch lib. 8. Symposiac.*

Pyramides were certaine solide Pillars in *Egipt* of Stone and Bricke, built like Steeples, broade at the bottome, & sharpe at the toppe; extended in height farre aboue all other Buildings, wrought with mans hand; vnder which, the *Egiptian* *Kinges* were intombed. Among which, there was one built at the cost of *Rhodopis* the
the

the Harlot; which was the most famous worke of the rest, and worthily reckoned among the seauen Wonders of the world, as well for the curious and stately workmanship thereof, as that she by the gaine of her whooredomes was able to builde a monument more sumptuous, then those of the Kinges.

:: Is the Character of the Hebrew Vowell *Segol*, which signifieth a Cluster of Grapes; whereunto the Figure answereth in likenesse.

:: Signifieth the Plague, because it is often scene, to arise in small spotted vpon the body of him that is visited therewith. This Character, and some of them that follow, with many more, not heere inserted, were found in certaine olde Parchments, placed with diuers strange words, letters, and numbers: which among the simple people, are reputed to conteyne Prophecies and Predictions of great matters to ensue. And some Impostors haue taken vpon them, by these to ominate and speake of many thinges to come, to the deluding and beguiling of the credulous. Whereas in deed they conteyne no such matter,

matter, as vpon some paynes taken therein, I easily discouered.

□ Signifieth Quarterly, because it noteth an Escoccheon parted quarterly, and reduced into a square forme. And in like maner may the other 8. Partitions be noted: as, □ *partie per pale*, □ *partie per fesse*. &c.

A Rundle of the colour of Gold, is called by Herehaults *A Beyfant*, which is in English *A Talente*. And therefore I note a *Talente* by a Circle with the Particle in it for or, which signifieth it, to be of the colour of Gould. So likewise I note the word *Hurte*, by a Rundle, with in it for *Azure blew*. *Bullet*, by a Rundle with in it for *Sables Blacke*. *Wounde*, by a Circle, with in it for *Purple Purple*: because these rundles being of these colours, signifie these wordes.

He, the Hebrew letter, signifieth *Behold*. The rest following, are also Hebrew letters, whose names haue that signification in English, which is before placed with them. And all other Hebrew letters are significant, and may likewise be vsed, to signifie the wordes noted by their name.

Vnto

Vnto these Illiterall Characters, the Hieroglyphicks also may be referred, which were certaine Pictures and Characters inuented in auncient time by the Priestles of *Agypt*, for their owne private vse, to expresse the mysteries of their Religion by, that they might not be vnderstood of the common sort. So by the Picture of an Em mot, they signified labor and industrie, because the Em mot labourer in Summer to procure foode for her selfe in Winter. By the Picture of a *Dolphin*, Swiftnesse : because the *Dolphin* is sayd to be the swiftest in motion of all liuing creatures. By the Picture of a *Serpent* cast in a circle, and holding his tayle in his mouth, they noted the Yeere; because the Sunne, which measureth the Yeere by his circular motion, is as it were turned againe into his first station, running each yeere the same course which it did the yeere before : wherevpon were made these Verses.

*Serpens Annus ego sum, Sol sic circinat, in quo
Qui fluxit prius, statim est nunc temporis idem.*

Io. de sacr.

And

And therefore the *Panicians* in such a shape, worshipped *Fanus* as God of the Yeere. *Macrobius*. In like maner, they signified *Fonde Loue* by a *She Ape* embracing one of her young ones : for the Ape bringeth forth two, whereof she loueth the one, but hateth the other : That which she loueth, she huggeth to her selfe by such hard imbracements, that she killeth it; and then hauing but one left, she nourisheth it with lesse fondnesse. So they represented *A Deceiuer* by a *Cuttle Fish*, which when the Fisherman is readie to catch her with his handes, casteth forth a blacke slimie humour like Inke, whereby the water being darkned, she conueieth her selfe away vnseene. So they noted *Providence* by a *Beare* going backward into her Caue, that her footinges being seene to be outward, the Hunter might imagine that she was gone abroad. And many such like Hieroglyphickes were in vse among the auncient *Egyptians*, by which the secrets and mysteries of their Learning and Religion, were after a sort locked vp from the Vulgar people, and neuer applyed to common vses, but
knowne

knowne onely to the Priestes, who had been taught the same in priuate from their Elders. *Swydas*. Them which desire a further insight into these *Aegyptian* Antiquities, I referre to the writings of *Orus*, *Valerianus*, *Pierius*, and others that haue written therof at large.

Fourthly, it is an helpe in Secret writing, to varie the Illiterall Characters into diuers significations, which may be done by addition of some short Note to them in place conuenient: as for example. Planetarie Characters accompanied with a tittle, may signifie in the place of *A*, the planetarie day, in the place of *E*, the planetarie mettall, in the place of *I* the principall Planetarie Members of mans body, in the place of *O* the Planetarie Colours, in the place of *u* the planetarie Age. Again, the Planetarie Characters accompanied with a Comma in steed of a Tittle, may signifie in the first place, the planetarie Nature: in the second, a planetarie Stone: in the third, a planetarie Tree: in the fourth, a planetarie Beast: In the fift a Planetarie Foule, as:

G.

Saturne

1 ♄ Saturne.	♃ Jupiter.	♂ Mars.	☉ Sunne.	♀ Venus.	☿ Mercurie.	♂ Moore.
2 ♀ Saturday.	♃ Thursday.	♂ Tuesday.	☉ Sunday.	♀ Flyday.	♂ Wednesday.	♂ Munday.
3 ♀ Leade.	♃ Tinne.	♂ Iron.	☉ Gold.	♀ Copper.	☿ Quicksilver.	♂ Syluer.
4 ♀ the Milt.	♃ the Liuer.	♂ Gall.	☉ Hart.	♀ Kidneys.	☿ Lightes.	♂ Brayne.
5 ♀ Blacke.	♃ Blew.	♂ Redde.	☉ Yellow.	♀ Greene.	☿ Purple.	♂ White.
6 ♀ Dotage.	♃ Oldage.	♂ Firmeage.	☉ Middleage.	♀ Youth.	☿ Childhood.	♂ Infancie.
7 ♀ Melancholy.	♃ Religion.	♂ Courageous.	☉ Liberall.	♀ Pleasant.	☿ Wittie.	♂ Vncōstant.
8 ♀ Loadstone.	♃ Sapphyre.	♂ Rubie.	☉ Topaze.	♀ Emerald.	☿ Amathist.	♂ Chrystall.
9 ♀ Hebene.	♃ Oake.	♂ Fugh.	☉ Baytree.	♀ Myrtle.	☿ Orengetree.	♂ Vine.
10 ♀ Moule.	♃ Hart.	♂ Wolfe.	☉ Lion.	♀ Goate.	☿ Ape.	♂ Carre.
11 ♀ Lapwinge.	♃ Eagle.	♂ Vulture.	☉ Swanne.	♀ Doue.	☿ Storke.	♂ Owle.

And in such sort, may any other Stones, Trees, Beastes, Fowles, Fishes, Reptiles, Hearbes, &c. be expressed by some other Note added to their Planetarie Character in the Metaphthonge places: which he that will doe, may finde plenisfull Examples in *Cornelius Agrip de Occult. Phil.* and in a Booke entitled, *The Kalender of Scripture*, in the exposition of the name *Elizabeth*.

Heere although instance be giuen only in the Planetarie Characters how they may be varied in signification : yet the Characters of Number, of the. xij. Signes, and the rest, with infinite more that might be added, may with like shew of reason, haue other wordes referred vnto them. Yet with this caution, that no Particles be placed about the Character so varied.

Fifthly, the poyntes of Distinction are to be expressed by vnaffixed Particles, by ordinarie Letters, or by Illiterall Characters (as seemeth best) placing notwithstanding Distinctiue Notes vnder certaine great Characters, not ending the clause or sentence. For this will easily beguile the search of the most curious, when he shall imagine the clause or sentence to ende where it doth not, and accompt them for significant notes of words, which are but dumbe notes of distinction.

Beside these five Rules for Secret Writing, there are diuers other Observations heere omitted, as depending vpon some former Rule. Such as are the referring of other words to the Defectiue Characters,

G 2.

the

the changing of the signification of Illite-
ralls, the contraction of ordinarie Phrases
into two or three Letters, or of whole sen-
tences into one Character: Which Rules
and Obseruations he that vseth, may write
any thing so secretly, as that it shall not be
found out by an other what it is, by all
thole wittie and acute deuises, mentioned
by *Baptista Porta*, for the triall of all such
kindes of Writing, in his Booke *De Furt.
litter. Notis.*

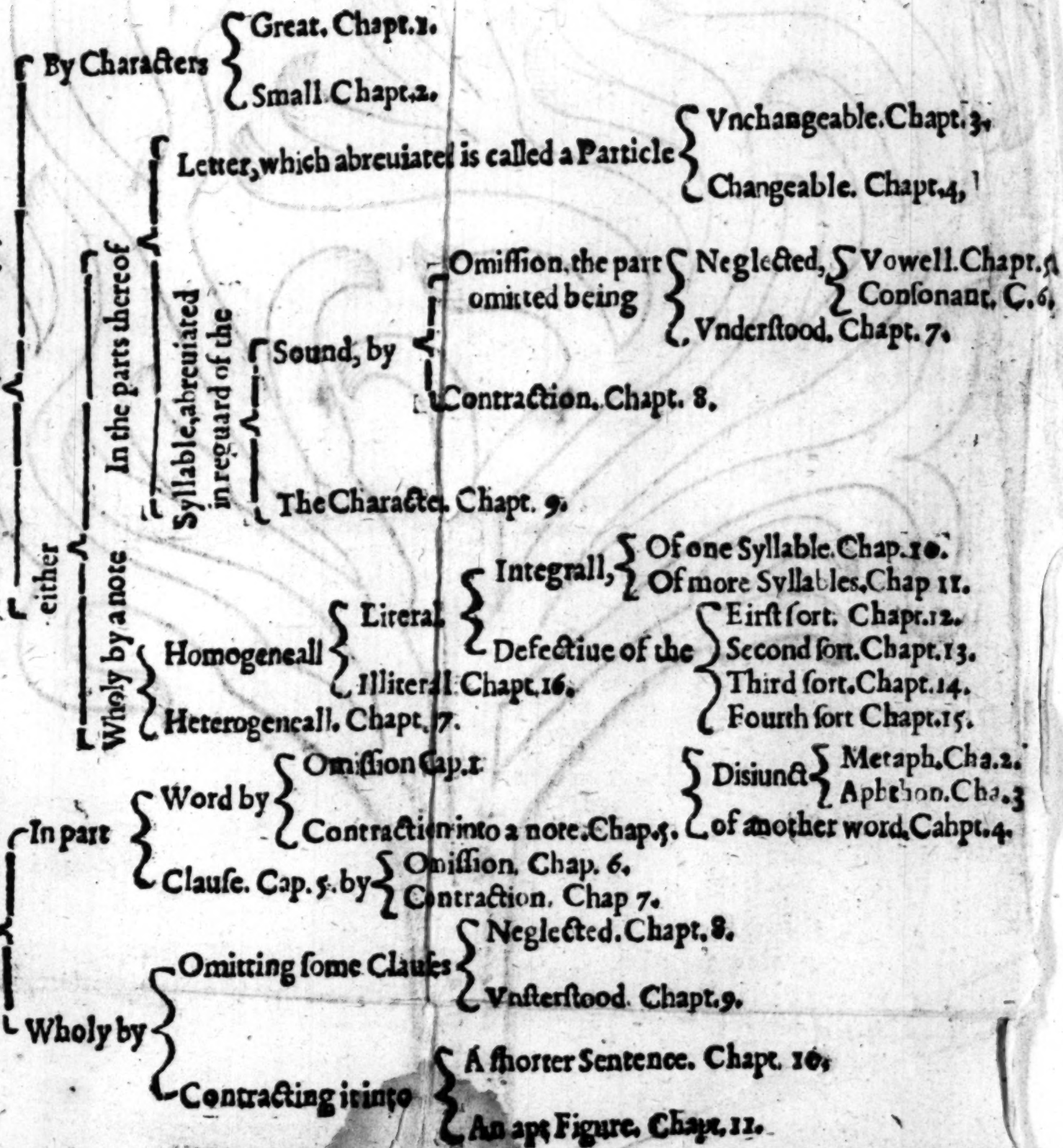
*Vine, Vale: si quid nouisti rectius istis,
Candidus imperti: si non, his utere mecum.*

FINIS.

Stenographie concerneth the Abreviation of

A Sentence (2. Booke)

A Word. (First Booke)



By Characters { Great. Chapt. 1.
Small. Chapt. 2.

Letter, which abreviated is called a Particle { Vnchangeable. Chapt. 3.
Changeable. Chapt. 4.

Omission, the part omitted being { Neglected, Vowell. Chapt. 5.
Consonant, C. 6.
Vnderstood. Chapt. 7.

Contraction. Chapt. 8.

The Character. Chapt. 9.

Integrall, { Of one Syllable. Chap. 10.
Of more Syllables. Chap. 11.

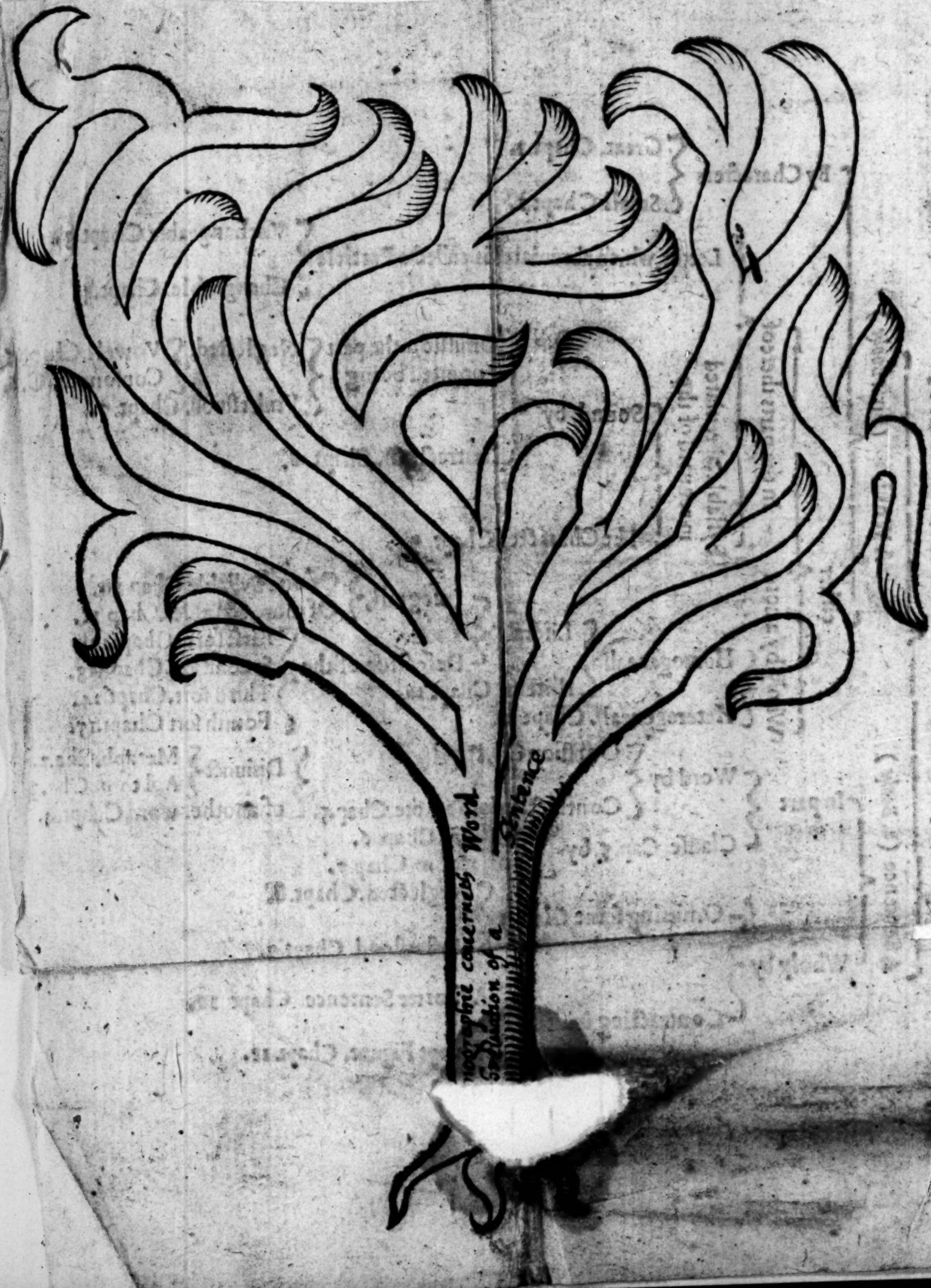
Defective of the { First sort. Chapt. 12.
Second sort. Chapt. 13.
Third sort. Chapt. 14.
Fourth sort. Chapt. 15.

Disiunct { Metaph. Cha. 2.
Apt. Cha. 3.
of another word. Chapt. 4.

Word by { Omission. Chap. 1.
Contraction into a note. Chap. 5.

Clause. Cap. 5. by { Omission. Chap. 6.
Contraction. Chap. 7.
Neglected. Chapt. 8.
Vnderstood. Chapt. 9.

Contracting it into { A shorter Sentence. Chapt. 10.
An apt Figure. Chapt. 11.



Annots of my at books & left at London

- 1 Dialogus Saxonum
- 1 Apteomus
- 2 Herigill
- 1 Tullius Orations
- 1 Verro's Arithmetica
- 1 Greek Syntax
- 1 Vitruv's Dictionari
- 1 Strabo's Geographia
- 1 Catullus
- 1 Quintus Metamorphosis
- 1 Erasmus Colloquia
- 1 Greek Grammar
- 1 Symbius Prosodia
- 1 Concordant Colloquium
- 1 Epist. Fabius
- 1 Cicero's Familiaris Epistulae
- 1 De gloria
- 1 Longolius
- 1 Quaestiones Latinas sine scriptis
- 1 Confabulationum familiaris
- 1 Ciceron Books
- 1 Præfatus Books
- 1 Italian and English Books
- 1 English Notes

Prostat offa Proregeum
quam Episcopum

Virgil of Ex omni parte
beatus.

Qui luxit optata tur fu contingere meta
Multa pulit forit, pueri fudant
et alit.

Autore Proatio.

Qui cito dat, big dat.

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